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•• ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

By Clearway

Grandmothers Unshelved

Peace Needs a Nucleus

Britain Shows Restraint

¶ **Grandmother's Place**—It used to be in the chimney corner, or fitted into an obscure niche of family life. But today it may be anywhere—on the lecture platform, in women's club work, in the political arena, in business. Activities represented by the 39 grandmothers who recently organized their own club in Chicago show that grandma's place is—anywhere. Twenty-one occupations and professions are represented by the delegates, one of whom began selling insurance at 54, another managing a $2,000,000 estate, another directing a gravel pit. • With such initiative distinguishing the grandmothers, one sees a great future ahead for the great-grandmothers.

¶ **Hungarian Friendship** — Hungary's Premier and its Foreign Minister both rise in Parliament to reassure the nation. Hungary's independence, they say, is not threatened. Its policy of close relationship with Germany continues unaltered. Austro-German Anschluss, says Foreign Minister de Kanya, was inevitable. Austria's separation from the Reich could only be maintained by a superiority of arms. Hungary, however, finds the National Socialist movement growing, and agitation against the Jews its dominant note. The government sees in National Socialism a crusading quality which might begin with racial incompatibilities and end with political control.

¶ **Peace Arguments** — Washington watches the Conference on World Economic Co-operation, assembled by the American Peace Movement. It seeks to ascertain America's reaction to recent European developments. It finds a difference of opinion concerning collective action as against isolation. But the isolationist's position is weakened by the generally favorable reaction to the Hull reciprocal trade agreement program, the provisions of which point to a non-militant, co-operative approach to peace through avenues of trade. • An impressive augury for peace would be a demonstration by the factions in the peace movement of unity through conciliation.

¶ **Business Ray**—A light for business is set burning in the Administration's window when Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announces that a program of financial aid to both big and little business is being developed by the Government's fiscal agencies. They begin with the thesis that financial aid is a primary need—whether from private or public sources they haven't decided. • But what most businessmen have been trying to tell the Government is that it's not more aid, but less restriction that's needed.

¶ **Britain's Foreign Policy** — Conciliation abroad; armed strength at home. That, in a nut shell, expresses the policy laid down for Great Britain by its Prime Minister at the insistent demand of the Commons. This quasi-isolationist policy, however, does not mean that Britain is washing its hands of the Continent. It apparently does mean that it proposes to undertake no military experiment that is not distinctly and directly favorable to Britain. Its interest in France, Belgium, or Holland, however, are different. Former Premier Baldwin's dramatic utterance: "England's frontier is the Rhine" indicates what Britain thinks of the importance of its buffer states. So the program definitely commits Britain to military assistance should France or the other buffer states be attacked. The Opposition objects to the general implication of the Chamberlain policy. They suspect that the aggressive "have-nots" may read into it an implied carte blanche to go ahead in their own way so long as that way does not interfere too much with Britain's. Another view, however, is that the evils of the Treaty of Versailles should be adjusted; and, perhaps, if England remains watchfully passive, the puzzle may be solved without bloodshed.

¶ **Midget Essays No. 1**—Four centuries ago a great marble obelisk was being raised in Rome. The Pope had enjoined silence on the spectators on pain of execution. The pulleys were fixed. The oxen bent to the task, moved forward, then stopped, prevented from advancing by the presence of a wall. Engineers, forgetting that rope stretches, had allowed length just sufficient to reach the wall. There the obelisk wavered, ready to fall. Out in the crowd a single voice shouted: "Water!" The engineers understood. Water was applied to the rope. The rope shrunk. The obelisk moved into place. • One word! Ah, but a word courageously spoken, intelligently concise, appropriately timed! Watch the word; for it has potentialities inconceivably great. Let it be kind; let it be wise; let it be helpful. For with such words a world is blessed.

In the Boston Section:

Cotton charges Hurley is trying to buy Republicans to stay probe; Hurley issues denial.

Cross finds Merritt Parkway work done according to best specifications.

Grange and Taxpayers' Association align themselves against retail sales tax.

Statehouse hearings on Judge Stone ouster open with demand his name be cleared.

And News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

The Smiths: What They Spend; They're an Average U. S. Family

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Make way for the Smiths—the "average American family"!

Here they come, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Johnny and Mary—for the average American family contains "approximately four persons."

The Smiths and what they spend—and what they get for what they spend—is now the subject of the first comprehensive study in American history, prepared by joint labors of the Department of Labor, the Bureau of Home Economics and the Department of Agriculture; and all rolled into one and condensed by Maxwell S. Stewart in a pamphlet just released by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., New York City.

The Smiths, it appears, should not be confused either with the Millers (who are professional people) nor with the Astorbilts (who are far up in the economic scale). Nor should they, on the other hand, be mentioned in the same breath with the Joneses, who are picked as typical of those below the national average in family income. No, the Smiths are the backbone of America and—it may be a surprise to some to learn it—they received an income of only $100 to $125 a month in the year 1936.

Of course there were many families who earned nothing, who were in fact on relief; then again there were 61 families in America that year who got more than $1,000,000. Not so the Smiths. Selected from hundreds of tests North, East, South and West the "typical Smiths" are from the ranks of clerical or mechanical workers, and fall within that $100 to $125 a month range that comprises "a very large proportion of the total number of American families."

What do the Smiths do with their money?

With the answer to this presented in a fairly clear picture now "for the first time," the conclusions are of tremendous interest to politi-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Japan to Exploit China Areas

TOKYO, March 24 (AP)—Japan's plans for exploiting occupied territory in China reached a concrete stage today when the Lower House unanimously passed bills authorizing organization of the North China Development Company and the Central China Promotion Company.

Simultaneously, the Cabinet adopted a measure stipulating that a new Central China government be established at Nanking, former capital of Chiang Kai-shek, "under the umbrella" of the present Japanese-sponsored Peiping regime.

The two companies sanctioned will be the instruments through which Japan plans to pour money and actual investments in kind into occupied provinces of China.

The North China Company will be capitalized at 350,000,000 yen (about $102,000,000), while the Central China syndicate will be capitalized at 100,000,000 yen. The Government will underwrite half the capitalization of each company.

The companies will institute flood control, build railways, develop mines and plant cotton, it was said.

A member of the Diet, arguing for adoption of the measures, said, "the economic development of China is closely connected with the economic renovation of Japan. Both must be pushed without delay."

15 to 1 for Eden in Straw Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24—Results were announced today of a ballot on the Chamberlain program carried out by the Council of Action, an association headed by Mr. Lloyd George.

This ballot was to test the relative popularity of the non-intervention policy hitherto associated with Mr. Chamberlain and that of the broader collective security ideals for which former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden resigned.

The ballot was held in four conservative constituencies, and has resulted in a 15-to-1 majority in favor of Mr. Eden.

This is hailed in opposition circles as a demonstration of popular support for collective security as opposed to "agreements with aggressors."

The Conservatives vigorously deny the competence of the ballot. Its questions, says the London Times, were "designed to admit but one answer from any reasonable voter." They also claim that the number who voted, 45,000 out of an electorate of 193,000, is too small to show anything decisive.

Senate Defeats Plan to Amend Shake-Up Bill

Abolition of Controller General Tentatively Approved

By 47 to 36 Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—After 150 years the Executive branches of the Federal Government are going to have their first comprehensive overhaul.

The program includes the establishment of a brand-new Cabinet post and a new Government department—the "Department of Public Welfare." The last previous department established was the Department of Labor, March 4, 1913.

The path was smoothed by defeat of the Byrd amendment to the reorganization bill today, 36 to 47, which would have blocked the proposed substitution of an Auditor-General for the Comptroller-General. The Byrd amendment was the last major amendment proposed by opponents of Executive reorganization.

New Order Sought

The new program proposes to bring into some sort of order the confusion and chaos which has scattered 136 separate and frequently overlapping agencies over the face of the Capital. It will be a "spring cleaning" such as the executive offices have never before experienced, as the haphazard, hit-or-miss establishment of agencies that has been going on for generations is now checked over in the first co-ordinated plan in history.

The power to achieve this objective is put into President Roosevelt's hands under the reorganization bill which met its last major barrier in the Senate today. The proposed reform has been advocated with growing insistence since President Taft in 1910 appointed his commission on economy and efficiency. With the New Deal slowing up as it approaches the 1938 election, and runs into stormy financial weather, the measure now headed for conference with the House is perhaps one of the last big "reform" measures of this session.

It has been strongly resisted on the ground that it put too much power in the hands of the President. This has been the same argument that has prevented reorganiza-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Senate Committee Alters Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee eliminated the undistributed profits tax today from the House-approved tax revision bill and substituted a flat rate of 18 per cent on corporation incomes.

Undistributed profits tax eliminated by Senate Finance Committee from House-approved tax revision bill: Financial Page.

Intimate Message From Washington

Will the Republicans Win the Next Election? Some Think So, but Quoted Opinion Is in Great Variety

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, March 24

The Republicans lost the elections of 1930, 1932, 1934 and 1936. It is widely believed here that they will win the election of 1938. Chairman John Hamilton of the National Committee forecasts a gain of 85 Republican seats, and some correspondents feel it might even be more—say, 100. Any victory of this sort, seven months hence, would mean a tremendous rise in party morale though it would still leave Republicans with only 190 seats, to 230 for the Democrats. As to the Senate, the present five-to-one Democratic majority will be hard to reduce, for the time being.

What follows, however, does not bear directly on the forthcoming election save as a sort of preliminary shudder over the campaign ahead, with its tom-toms, name-calling and excited feelings. It consists of eight quotations, the first three from recent articles by columnists, all critical of the New Deal; the next from an ardent New Deal partisan; the next from an impartial fact-finding agency (which leads the reader up a by-path); and after that quotations from certain historians introduced by a recommendation from the Harvard Faculty of History. In so far as there is any connecting thread it will appear at the end, but for the most part it is merely the raw material of present controversy set off by certain long-time historical judgments, intended to be calming in their contrasting effect. Here, then, are the excerpts:

Read and Cogitate

1. **Dorothy Thompson** (Herald Tribune, March 23)—If the bill for the reorganization of the executive branch passes in its present form we shall have gone a long way in establishing authoritarian government in the United States.
2. **David Lawrence** (Washington Star, March 17)—If anything is calculated to encourage what virtually amounts to a lynch-law doctrine, it is this ruling of the Labor Board (in the Fansteel decision.)
3. **Mark Sullivan** (Herald Tribune, March 22)—In the present condition, if America is to be kept a going concern, the Capital Gains Tax must be repealed or greatly modified.
4. **Senator Sherman Minton** (D) of Indiana, in a broadcast—It is chiefly by means of the radio that the point of view of the Administration in Washington on anything it is doing or proposes to do is brought to you, since 98 per cent of all the metropolitan newspapers are opposed to the Administration and do not hesitate to misrepresent it.
5. **"How We Spend Our Money"**; Public Affairs Committee pamphlet, March 1938—The Smiths may not have adequate housing facilities or a fully satisfactory diet; but they are almost sure, if they live in a large city, to own a radio. Four out of five New Yorkers possess radios . . . even on the lowest income level, two out of every three owned receiving sets . . . the majority of families (over the United States) own sets, regardless of the economic group to which they belong . . . even on the lowest income level, 85 per cent of the Seattle families have managed, by some means or other, to obtain radio sets.

Just a Little Preparation

6. **Harvard Reading List** in American History, Alumni Edition—Part 1. This list is designed to prepare readers for the most elementary of the three annual examinations to be given for students of Harvard University. For this examination at least seven books should be read—one each from Sections A-D inclusive, and three from Section E. . . .

   Section B. Histories of the United States since the Colonial Period.

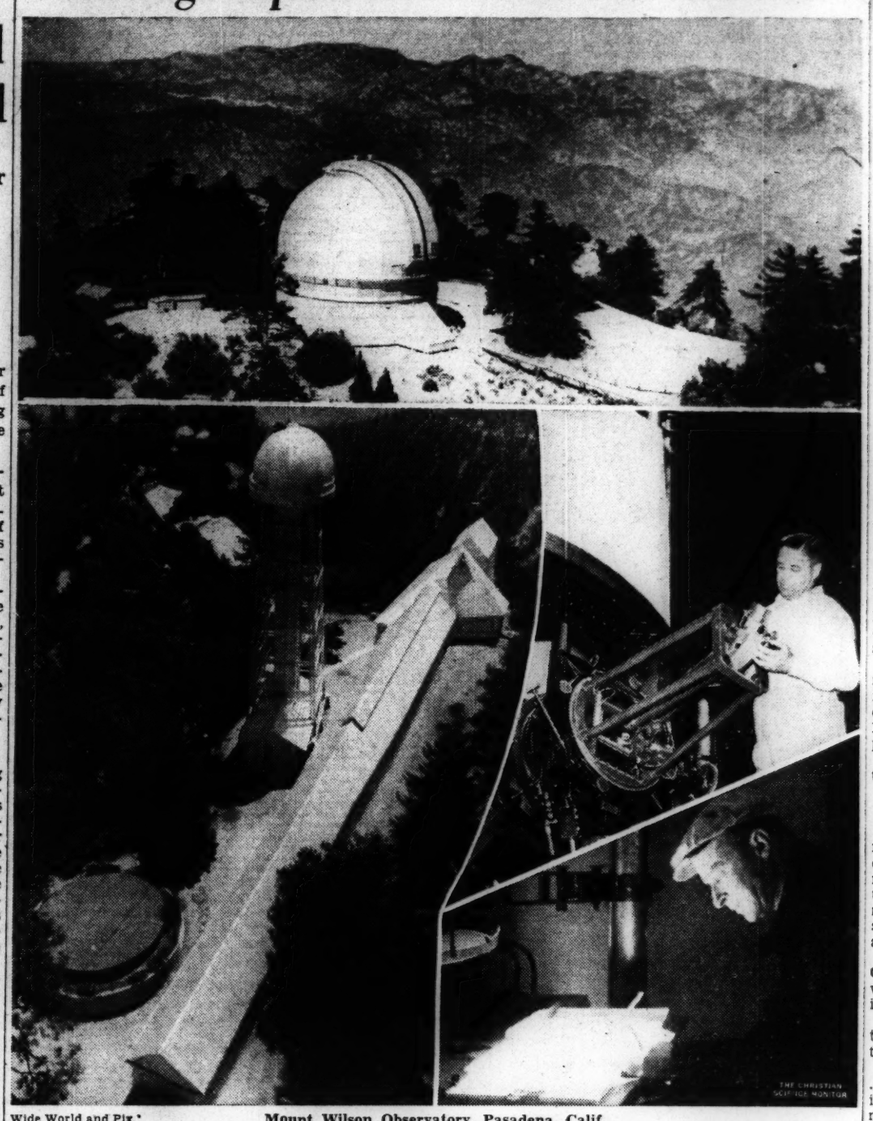
   S. E. Morrison and H. S. Commager, "The Growth of the American Republic."

   Charles A. and Mary R. Beard, "The Rise of American Civilization."
7. **"Growth of the American Republic"**—However the historian may wish to strike the balance between credits and debits, three things are clear: the New Deal in one form or another was inevitable; it was directed toward preserving capitalistic economy rather than substituting another system; and the methods employed were in the American Tradition.
8. **"Roosevelt's Place in History"** by Charles A. Beard (from magazine Events, February, 1938)—Even when his most severe Republican critics have finished their indictments, it remains a fact that President Roosevelt has penetrated deeper into the aspirations and tragedy of American life than any of their heroes, even Lincoln himself. Whatever else may happen, it seems safe to say that President Roosevelt has made a more profound impression upon the political, social, and economic thought of America than any or all of his predecessors. If so, then he will occupy a place of his own in the long judgment of history.

Readers must add up the sum of these quotations to suit themselves, if any such addition is possible. Perhaps the first four merely show that categorical absolutes are not confined to either side, while the fifth emphasizes the growing influence of radio to counter-balance both press and columnists.

The other quotations simply juxtapose historical with immediate judgments. Historians may be wrong and frequently are, but it is comforting for all that (even if we disagree) to believe that Democracy's star will still shine as it has for 150 years of history, whatever the immediate clouds.

Making Acquaintance With the Universe



Wide World and Pix

Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Calif.

Upper—Dome of 100-Inch Telescope. Lower Left—Sun Tower Telescope. Center Right—Dr. Milton L. Humason Adjusting Fast Photographic Lens Used With 100-Inch Reflector. Lower Right—Member of Staff Noting Star Observations on Chart

Grandmas Shun Easy Chair For Active Business Career

CHICAGO, March 24 (AP)—You had better keep your eye on grandma.

She is liable to get some of those new-fangled grandmother ideas that came to light today in Illinois, North Dakota and Iowa.

Thirty-nine grandmothers, each active in business or in a profession, have organized "The Grandmothers' Club"—and as such they are out to prove it's not exclusively a man's world.

Mrs. John Wesley Gray, youthful grandmother of two, prominent clubwoman, lecturer and the only woman to run for mayor of Chicago, as charter member and secretary of the new club, said they intended to show:

"That grandma's place is not in a chimney corner.

"That women even if they get gray in their hair are getting better sense in business.

"That women can start in business at middle age and make a success."

Twenty-one occupations and professions are represented by members who include grandmothers in Illinois, North Dakota and Iowa.

Mrs. Bertha Bauer, of Chicago, Illinois Republican National Committeewoman, is the successful manager of a $2,000,000 estate left by her husband who passed on in 1912.

Mrs. Mary E. Ward of Mendota, Ill., who has 13 grandchildren, started business in 1899. Since 1930 she has managed a gravel pit.

Mrs. Lillian I. Danskin of Jacksonville, Ill., grandmother of four, began selling insurance when she was 54 years old.

There is nothing soft and easy about the lives these grandmas lead.

From the questionnaires they belong—and are active—in from one to six other organizations. Among recreations the members listed riding, swimming, bowling, fishing, hiking and gardening.

Hotels and Unions Sign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Peaceful industrial relations for New York City's big hotels were held assured today through an arbitration pact signed by five labor unions and 160 of the largest establishments. The agreement provides for adjusting differences through the New York State Labor Relations Board.

Affecting 60,000 workers in the city's big hotels, the pact was signed yesterday under the auspices of the State Labor Relations Board and was acclaimed by the Rev. Dr. John P. Boland, Chairman, as "a momentous step" in the improvement of industrial peace.

Involved in the agreement are the Hotel and Club Employees Union, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, and other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Under terms of the pact, the Hotel Association of New York will appoint a labor manager. Both sides also are to name an impartial arbitrator. To this person will be submitted questions which the labor manager and union spokesmen are unable to adjust between themselves, and it is expected that the arbitrator's decisions will be final.

While the unions are not recognized as the sole bargaining agents for the various groups of employees, the agreement is held to recognize them as classes with which managements can deal. The hotel employees for the most part have been working under open shop conditions for many years, hence the arrangement is regarded by officers of the union as a practical victory for their organizations.

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Camera Trails Stars in Range Of Mountain Mirror

Research the Liberator

Third of Nine Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif., March 24—Astronomy is one of the best studies known for correcting an exaggerated feeling of self-importance. Visiting a large observatory and hitching your wagon to a star for an evening's speedy travel about the universe, leaves one contemplating the vastness of space and the question of the Psalmist, "What is man, that thou art mindful of him?"

Among observatories occasionally open to the public, Mount Wilson needs no introduction. Its instruments and staff have made front-page news ever since the Carnegie Institution of Washington first centered astronomical investigations on the sun back in 1904.

Here is located the world's present largest telescope, the instrument with which Hubble and Humason pushed back the stellar horizon to find new stars millions of light years distant.

Here Michelson clocked the speed of light at 186,284 miles a second,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Tiny Principality in Quandary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 24—Representatives of the little principality of Liechtenstein, sandwiched in between Austria's Vorarlberg and Switzerland, are reported to be here now discussing economic issues with the German Government.

Now that Vararlberg has become German instead of Austrian, it is necessary for the principality to have a new basis of agreement. Liechtenstein a few days ago officially announced that its citizens were "unanimously determined to maintain independence." But with a population of only 10,000 of German origin, in its 61 square miles, and with National Socialism reported to be increasing, the difficulty of this division has become serious.

Since the war the principality has been linked with Switzerland by a monetary and customs union, but it has remained politically independent. Switzerland has been under no legal obligation to defend it, and since it is not a member of the League, there is no larger country that has any such obligation. It has in fact remained the one disarmed spot in Europe.

The reigning Prince is Francis I, who dates back to the time in 1868 when Liechtenstein fought for Austria in the war with Prussia and decided upon complete disarmament on the return of the army at that date.

Liechtenstein is almost unique in freedom from crime. It has only two or three policemen. In its "national crisis of 1927" when it became a prey to severe floods troops from both Austria and Switzerland went in to render assistance.

By a Staff Artist

Principality of Liechtenstein

Domain of 10,000 Population Finds Austrian Union With Germany Brings New Problems. Conferences With Reich Over Economic Issues Are Now Reported in Berlin

British Pledge Aid to France, Not to Czechs

Premier Defends League but Says Its Methods Must Be Revised

Warns Aggressors

Will Use Means of Peace First, but Will Fight to Preserve Rights

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today refused to give Czechoslovakia a flat pledge of British military help against German aggression.

But he promised the House of Commons that Britain would use its new armaments to fight to fulfill its treaty obligations.

He made a flat pledge to fight if France or Belgium were the victim of an unjustified attack when he said:

"Our existing commitments which might lead to the use of our arms for a purpose other than our own defense are, first of all, defense of France and Belgium against unprovoked aggression.

"Britain also has treaty obligations to Portugal, Iraq and Egypt."

No Obligation to Czechs

The Prime Minister, in the most important British declaration of foreign policy since the World War, declared that Central Europe was not an area where vital British interests are at stake. (Britain has no treaty binding it to aid Czechoslovakia as it is bound to France and Belgium.)

But he warned plainly that if German aggression should result in war there Britain might be forced into it.

His strongest warning to Germany to go slow in Central Europe was this:

"If war broke out it might be . . . quite impossible to say where it might end and what Governments might be involved."

He urged peaceful settlement of Czechoslovakia's German minority problem and offered Britain's help in this.

He flatly turned down Soviet Russia's call for consultation against agressor nations.

Spoke to Crowded Commons

The House of Commons was packed for this eagerly awaited announcement and listened with rapt attention. In the diplomatic gallery, besides Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador, who was in his place for the first time, were representatives from Soviet Russia, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, China, and other powers. Envoys of Germany and Italy were apparently not there.

"I cannot imagine any events in Europe which would change the fundamental basis of British foreign policy, which is the maintenance and preservation of peace," Mr. Chamberlain said.

"However," he warned, "that does not mean that nothing would make us fight."

Cheers greeted this declaration.

"We are bound," he went on, "by certain treaty obligations which would entail upon us the necessity of fighting if the occasion arose; and I hope no one doubts that we should be prepared in such event to fulfill those obligations.

"Our object must always be to preserve those things which we consider essential without recourse to war, because we know that in war there are no winners.

Still Believes in League

"I do not deny that my original belief in the League (of Nations) as an effective instrument for preserving peace has been profoundly shaken. That arises from the present condition of the League itself, due to recent events."

The Prime Minister said, however, he had not "ceased to believe that the League might be so revivified and strengthened as to serve as an effective instrument for the preservation of peace."

Referring to sanctions against Italy's aggression in Ethiopia, the Prime Minister said:

"In June, 1936, if we retain any vestige of common sense, we must

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Chamberlain outlines policy of conciliation backed by force: Page 5.

French Liner 'Lost' In England's Fog

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—Passengers intending to board the Normandie for New York had to sleep on chairs in overcrowded Southampton hotels last night, after tenders searched for several hours without locating the liner, hidden off the harbor by fog. The passengers finally entrained today for Plymouth to catch the Normandie there.

Philadelphia Sales Tax Ruled Constitutional

PITTSBURGH, March 24 (AP)—The 2 per cent retail sales tax with which Philadelphia balanced its 1938 budget was ruled constitutional yesterday by the State Supreme Court.

Mayor S. Davis Wilson predicted in Philadelphia the next Legislature would enact a State-wide sales tax unless voters made an issue of the levy in the November election. Philadelphia City Council passed the tax over Mayor Wilson's veto. The Mayor and his wife, as taxpayers, challenged the constitutionality of the levy in the courts.

Club Women Form Council For Legislative Activities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—To make their work more effective, club women who lobby for civic causes in State legislatures, have set up a new agency. Serving as a clearing house of information on the legislative activities of State women's organizations, the new association, is called the National Legislative Council on State Government.

Mrs. Arnold Replogle, a Pittsburgh, Pa., attorney who started the movement, was elected President. The new organization at once set about gathering information useful to club women in the different states who sponsor social legislation.

In the past it has been difficult to get this information, said Mrs. Laura Hughes Lunde of Chicago, Recording Secretary. For example, women's organizations in Illinois, interested in the passage of a motor drivers' license law, may have wanted to know what organizations in other states are doing in this field, but how to find out? Women's clubs are legion these days, and it is a puzzle to know to whom to write for information.

In some 25 states, clearing houses for women's groups have been set up in the last 10 or 15 years, and these women's joint legislative councils furnish a pattern for the new national organization, and also a focal point of contact for it, Mrs. Lunde said. Six such State Councils sent delegates to the Chicago meeting. They were: Ohio, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Florida. In addition four national organizations were represented by officers.

The new national council will not endorse any measures, Mrs. Lunde explained. Its function is to spread information. Its first work will be to get a list of officials of all women's joint legislative councils in the states. Then it will endeavor to get a record of all legislative projects being handled by the state councils. Its activities, it is hoped, may help bring about more uniform state laws.

It will endeavor also to stimulate the formation of councils in those states which do not have them. To this end it has welcomed into its fold as "consultant members" without voting power, national organizations such as the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the National League of Women Voters. These organizations, leaders in the new Council hope, will encourage their members in states without councils to take the lead in setting them up.

Co-operation with the Council of State Governments, composed of official committees from State legislatures, is also planned. The Legislative Council expects to adopt State Government, organ of the Council of State Governments, as its official organ, Mrs. Lunde said.

At the meeting here on March 11, constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected. Besides Mrs. Replogle and Mrs. Lunde, the following officers were named: Mrs. Paul Madden, Illinois, First Vice-President; Mrs. Nannie Nash, Alabama, Second Vice-President; Mrs. John Glaettli, Jr., Wisconsin, Treasurer. The next annual meeting is to be held a year from now in Pittsburgh.

Ickes Stays Helium to Germany

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Shipment of helium to Germany is being delayed, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Ickes, who has the last word on the sale abroad of helium from United States wells, said he has signed no contract with the American Zeppelin Transport, Inc., because he had found no formula to guarantee against military use of the gas.

Members of Mr. Ickes' staff explained that "changed political conditions" in Europe had made it increasingly difficult to draw up such a formula.

Mr. Ickes' disclosure aroused speculation, particularly since it had been understood that arrangements had been completed informally for the German company to buy about 17,000,000 cubic feet for the new zeppelin LZ130. This ship is a successor to the transatlantic Hindenburg, destroyed by a hydrogen explosion at Lakehurst, N. J.

After the explosion, Congress enacted a law, permitting the export of the non-inflammable helium, which is produced only in this country, provided guarantees were given that it would not be used for war.

Every obstacle to German purchase of the gas, aside from Mr. Ickes' signature to a contract, was removed last Feb. 25, when the Government bought for $537,975 certain helium producing lands at Dexter, Kan., and Thatcher, Colo. The Helium Export Act had required the Government to purchase all known supplies before authorizing foreign shipments.

The State Department and Munitions Control Board, of which Mr. Ickes is a member, had approved Jan. 21 the proposed exports to Germany.

The State Department refused comment on Mr. Ickes' present stand, but persons close to it said he was within his rights in seeking a contract to assure that the helium would not be put to military use.

They said, however, that he would be exceeding his jurisdiction if he sought to base any decision on the political situation in Europe.

Spring

It's the time when sombre winter clothes are cast aside and alluring spring fashions appear in gay, captivating colors and styles. Wells cordially invites you to see the many charming creations in Ready-to-Wear and Accessories now on display. May we have the honor of your presence?

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Reorganization Bill Attacked in Toto By Senator Walsh

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—In a last-minute statement before the vote on the Byrd Amendment to the reorganization bill today Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts issued a vigorous statement attacking the whole measure. Expressing the sentiment of many Conservative Democrats in the body, he declared:

"We believe if the country is awakened to the real importance of the present bill, public protest will be so strong that the Senate will be obliged to heed it as happened last year with reference to the bill to reorganize the Judiciary Branch of the Government.

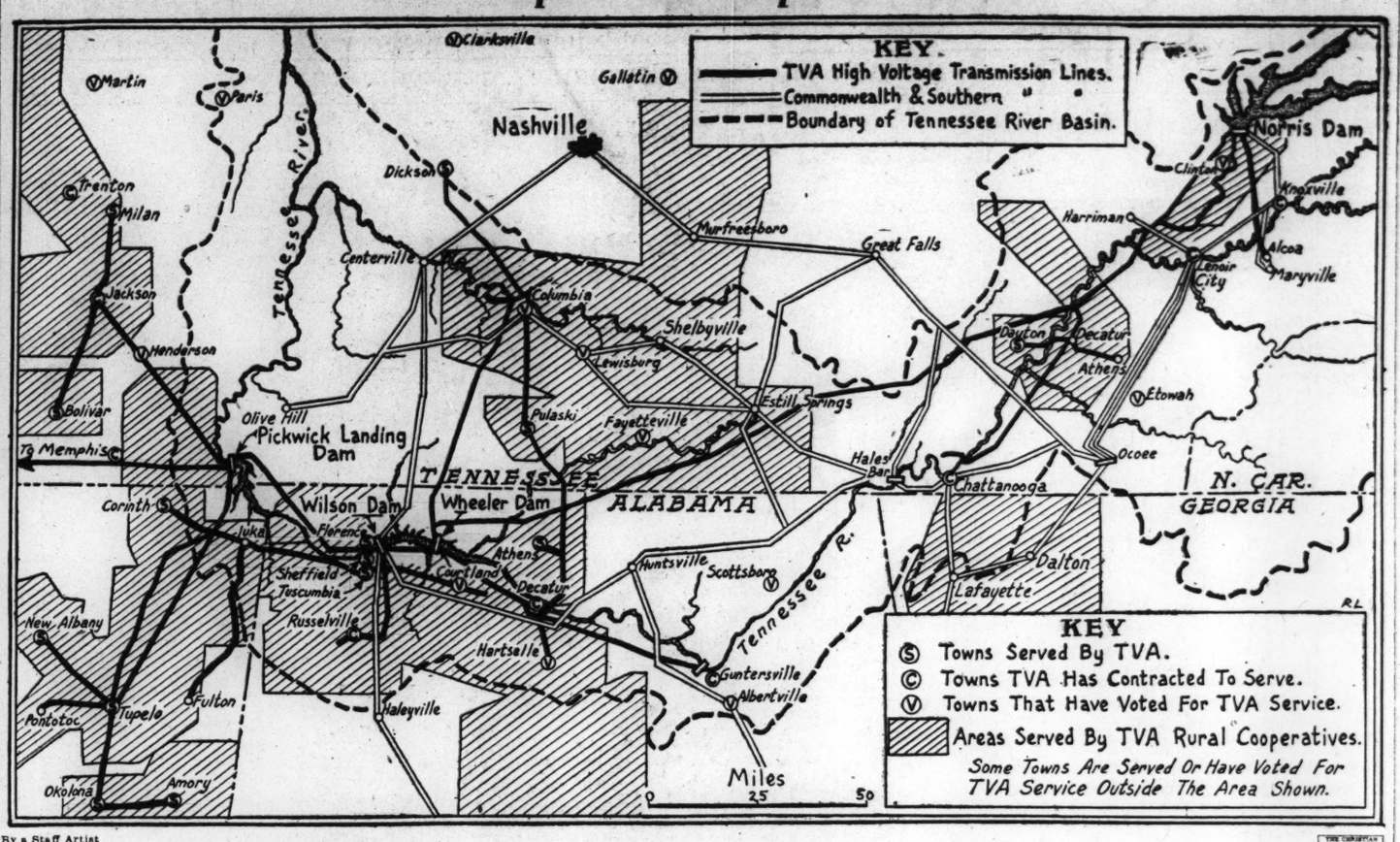
"Not since the Supreme Court issue," he declared, "has any proposal before Congress provided so extensive and vigorous a protest from the American people as the reorganization bill."

Senator Walsh charged the bill "gives the Executive sweeping powers which no Executive has ever exercised and which no Executive should be permitted to reserve—powers and authorities which under the Constitution repose alone with the Congress."

He added: "The crucial feature of the reorganization bill is in its initial provisions whereby the Executive is given a free hand, with only a few exceptions, to organize, consolidate, transfer, and abolish almost all of the existing agencies of the Federal Government in any manner the Executive sees fit."

Pediforme

'TVA Empire'—Its Scope and Service



By a Staff Artist

TVA and Private Utilities: Peace on Power Is Sought

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — An important peace conference is going on here, aimed at making over the utilities map of the southern United States. It is proceeding under a truce which may mark the end of the five years' war which began when Senator George W. Norris introduced his bill for the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority into first session of the seventy-third Congress and the results may establish for the nation at large a precedent by which the lion of public ownership and the lamb of private enterprise, or vice versa, will lie down together in the electrical service field.

The negotiations are those which began last Wednesday between David E. Lilienthal, director of TVA, and Wendell Willkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, and presumably will continue from time to time as the heads of the two empires meet from their respective capitals in Knoxville, Tenn., and New York.

This is not the first time, of course, that conferences have taken place. From the outset, beginning with the power plant which the Government already owned at Muscle Shoals, there have been four main avenues of approach to an agreement between the two forces. Three of these were enumerated by Mr. Willkie last August in a magazine article in which he professed his company to be willing to negotiate on any of the three.

Three Avenues of Approach

First, the private utility companies, having the distribution facilities in the area, might buy the output of the hydroelectric plants wholesale at the switchboards and distribute it to the consumers in the cities, towns and countryside. This could be likened to a method of arriving at peace by trade agreement. But the Government wished to foster or at least to serve municipally owned local electrical distributing systems and could not do so if it contracted to sell all its energy to private companies; nor could the municipalities build lines to the generating plants to obtain the electricity.

Second, the companies and the Government might enter into an arrangement to pool their power production in the area and to transmit it over an English "grid" system to whatever local distributing units, public or private, wished to draw upon it at the established rates. The "grid," diplomatically speaking, might have served as a "buffer state" between the rival realms of private utility management and public ownership. This possibility was explored in a preliminary way in conferences in October, 1936, at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, but about that time the Tennessee Electric Power Company, a Commonwealth and Southern subsidiary, with 16 other companies went into court to enjoin extension of PWA loans to municipalities for power plants and the Administration, considering this a hostile act, if not a breach of faith, broke off the conversations.

Complete Sellout

Third, the Commonwealth & Southern might sell out, "lock, stock and barrel," its whole southern group of operating companies, not only blanketing almost all of the Tennessee Valley area but extending also southward and eastward to the Gulf and the Atlantic coasts. This would have been complete capitulation—at a price. It was boldly offered by Mr. Willkie in order to avoid dismemberment of his companies or the forcing of a salvage price for them, but was not taken seriously by TVA because such an acquisition would have gone far beyond its powers or intent.

So, fourth, the Government and the corporation have come to the remaining possible course of negotiating for transfer of such portions of the company empire as can practicably be separated from the whole without too much injury to the rest and of trying to arrive at a satisfactory price for these facilities. This method of peace by partition, or division of territory, is exactly the procedure the private utility chains have generally and tacitly used in their rivalries with one another across the map of the United States. Some interchange of power exists among them but hardly anything that could be called a grid or power pool.

Changes in Ownership

So presumably a large swath of the territory which the Federal Power Commission, in its map of "Service Areas of Principal Electric Utility Systems," shows in the salmon pink of the Commonwealth & Southern will be converted into the light turquoise blue which denotes TVA domination. It happens that nearly all of the Tennessee River basin and most of the surrounding territory was occupied before the intrusion of TVA by the Commonwealth & Southern family of companies, the Tennessee Electric Power Company, Georgia Power Company, Alabama Power Company and Mississippi Power Company. At either end of Tennessee the TVA bumps against properties of the Electric Bond & Share Company, the Tennessee Public Service Company at Knoxville and the Memphis Power & Light Company at Memphis.

But before any changes of the map can be made, the two parties must agree on the important matter of price. Mr. Lilienthal, in initiating the conferences, offered on behalf of the Government to pay "the actual legitimate cost" of the properties less depreciation. Mr. Willkie responded that if this meant "purchase of the properties as going concerns—the purchase of a complete unit and not merely parts of one," it provided a genuine basis for settlement.

Valuation Issue

In essence the issue in the valuation studies will be whether the full amount of money represented in the securities of the companies has been actually invested in their properties and whether those properties have been so maintained that the value is there today. Mr. Willkie declares that neither the Federal Trade Commission nor any other investigative body has ever charged there was any overcapitalization in the Tennessee Electric Power Company, and that he has never asked any allowance for good will or intangibles in the price. Thus he argues that a fair price would amount to the total number of dollars invested in the business by the security holders.

Incidentally, the Commonwealth & Southern is not a pyramided holding company, inviting a suspicion of water to be squeezed out between the layers, but is a simple type, such as is approved in the Holding Company Act, with only one layer of operating companies under it and these in a regionally integrated system. Nevertheless, it may be expected that the Government engineers will hardly concede at first blush the full value placed on the utility properties by the companies' own officers. While the entire Southern system is connected as a unit, there is evidently now a disposition to break it up in terms of compact operating divisions, thus avoiding the earlier fear that numerous lines would be left severed from the trunk and valueless. The block likely to be transferred is said to represent roughly $120,000,000 of the $620,000,000 book value of the assets of the parent corporation.

Negotiations Delayed

Two threats have operated until recently to hold off real negotiations for a sale. On one side the company has protested that the TVA was endeavoring to coerce it into taking a knockdown or junk value price that would represent only a fraction of the fair value by the threat of erecting duplicate facilities with the aid of Government money. On the other side, TVA officials objected that the utilities were trying to hamstring it with litigation and would sell out only at an exhorbitant cost if at all.

With the two big TVA suits now disposed of in the courts, establishing the right of the Government to sell power from its dams and to grant funds to municipalities for power plants, the TVA is no longer at any disadvantage. And its officers apparently see the need of peace sufficiently that they have made no objection to Mr. Willkie's request for a cessation of PWA loans during the negotiations.

Bureau Opposes Blood Test Bill And Asks Veto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Veto of the Twomey-Newell Bill providing for blood tests of expectant mothers is urged on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman by H. B. Anderson, Secretary of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, in a statement made public here. He charges that serological tests are unreliable, quoting medical authorities to substantiate this, and questions "the wisdom of enacting any law which tends to destroy the home and to augment an already alarming decrease in the birth rate. The blood-test proposed is part of a campaign to check venereal diseases.

"Much of the incentive for undergoing the sacrifices incidental to establishing and maintaining homes is lost if every time the legislature meets the sanctity of the home is to be invaded under a variety of pretexts which can be made to sound good in print provided attention is centered for the most part upon the alleged benefits," Mr. Anderson declares in his letter to the Governor.

"A very strong objection to the passage of the Twomey-Newell Bill is the fear of resulting illness from these compulsory tests. That the fear of disease is today a serious probem is indicated by the tremendous increase in mental patients to a point where mental disease has acquired an ascendancy over all other diseases.

"Even though a test be declared negative, the idea may still continue to lurk in the mind of an otherwise healthy person that she may have the disease.

"The Twomey-Newell Bill is the product or outcome of sensationalism and high-powered progaganda in which sensational promises and panaceas are substituted for a serious-minded weighing of the problem involved."

Tax Relief Sought In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 24—Relief from the present tax situation in Pennsylvania was sought recently by a number of large and small Philadelphia industrialists before the Dent Legislative Tax Commission.

The Commissioners heard Dr. Leonard P. Fox, Research Manager for the Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce, declare that high taxation has already made the State the "happy hunting ground" for outside promotional agencies which would induce industries to move into other localities. Dr. Fox urged revision of tax laws as a major means of promoting profit in industry and jobs for the unemployed.

Representatives of small industries throughout the State also testified that the high taxes have put them at an unfair competitive disadvantage with industries in other States. In referring to a study recently made by the State Chamber of Commerce which showed that taxes are yielding 128 per cent more since the present Administration's tax program became effective, and citing numerous actual instances, Dr. Fox outlined the immediate results of the levies as: refusal of industrial prospects to locate here; a halt in the expansion of Pennsylvania industries; shifting of production from Pennsylvania plants to existing branches of the parent company in other States, and location of branches in other States by Pennsylvania corporations.

Rural Girl's World Expands All at Once

DENVER, Colo., March 24 (AP)—Lila Elliott, who said she had not ridden in a street car or seen a "high" building until last week, will have tea in Washington next month with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Lila, a native of the mountain valley hamlet of Mosca, will be given a four-day visit in Washington as first prize in a good citizenship contest. She said she never had been in a "big town" until she played in a basketball tournament at Colorado Springs last week.

Reform Urged in Penal Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Reforms achieved in federal and few state prisons constitute only "a bright spot against a very dark background," according to Austin N. MacCormick, Commissioner of Correction in the La Guardia Administration here. He holds there should be less "lip service" and more well-directed efforts toward character building and the elimination of brutality in the treatment of prisoners.

Mr. MacCormick, who is internationally known as one of the foremost American exponents of prison reforms and who was called to his job because of his record of accomplishments in his chosen field, addressed students of the School of Successful Law Administration which opened at the headquarters of the Association of the Bar last night.

"More advances have been made in Federal and New York State institutions since 1930 than in any other period in this country," he declared, "but actually the punitive spirit still persists. When any other idea is put forth, lip service is paid, but very little is done about it."

Mr. MacCormick held that these conditions were not due to any "avowed" philosophy of cruelty, but rather because of political policies.

"I have seldom met a prison warden who was a real brute," he continued. "They act as they do because public opinion insists that prisons be run that way. We have still to fight against the punitive idea in this country.

"In my opinion, the criminals of today, barring insane persons, are the natural products of their social and economic background and they shouldn't be studied away from this. The criminal who vexes society, in my opinion, is the product of a bad environment which can be corrected. The chain gang is going. When that can happen, a new day is dawning in America."

Mr. MacCormick added that "it is just as truly our job to see that the prisoner makes his final escape" into a freer society that does not stigmatize him after release as it is the job of law officials to see that the prisoner does not escape during the period of his sentence.

The School of Successful Law Administration, established under the directorship of Judge Ewing Cockrell, is designed to feature successful measures that have been taken in various parts of the United States for the reduction and prevention of crime.

Co-Operative Buys Fertilizer Plant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., March 24—America's first co-operative "trust busters" were seen to have solidified their economic position today with the purchase of a 100,000-ton commercial fertilizer plant here.

Operated under lease by co-operative associations during the past seven years, the big fertilizer plant here has been taken over by the Fertilizer Manufacturing Co-operative, Inc., set up specifically for the purpose by the Ohio Farm Bureau Co-operative Association and the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange.

Co-operatives are credited with having substantially increased the economy of farm purchases of fertilizers and as having set up a "yardstick" for holding prices near production costs.

Five Georgia Counties Vote for Legal Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Legal sale of liquor has the approval of voters in five Georgia counties, following a 28-to-1 wet majority turned in by Chatham County, which includes Savannah. The Chatham vote was 7,104 for legalization, 254 against. Fifteen days must elapse before the sale of liquor begins.

First legal sale in the State is scheduled for next Wednesday in Daugherty County, first to vote under the new local option law. Muscogee, Pierce, and Coffee counties also have voted wet. So far, no county has voted against legalization of liquor.

Secret Service Gets New Powerful Cars

GAINESVILLE, Ga., March 24 (AP)—Two powerful new motor cars, designed especially for the Secret Service, were put into use for the parade in honor of President Roosevelt here yesterday. Compartments in the backs of the front seats hold tear gas and firearms.

Bodies are of the touring design. Reinforced running boards and low doors accommodate the operatives who ride, watching the crowds, in standing positions. Jump seats are provided and the cars will hold nine men. They will move smoothly at two miles an hour or jump quickly to 95 or more.

Norfolk to Have Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—T. P. Thompson, City Manager of Norfolk, Va., said work would begin "very shortly" on construction of the Norfolk municipal airport. The City Manager said President Roosevelt had approved a WPA allocation of $317,538 for the construction. The Virginia Corporation Commission will hold a public hearing March 28 on the City's application for permission to establish and operate the field.

A Flower Show For Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—A flower show for East Side children that looked like a continuation, in miniature, of the International Flower Show closed yesterday at Germania Hall, 160 Third Avenue.

Hundreds of eager youngsters, many of whom had never seen a blossom even in a florist's shop, saw the show when it opened March 22.

The sponsors—several teachers from Hunter College and Patrick P. J. McKenna of the New York Botanical Gardens—had carefully prepared an indoor "wonderland" garden to greet the children as they rushed in expectantly. Florists and commercial gardeners had co-operated with the Children's Flower Show of New York, Inc., as the organization is called, and truckloads of lovely blooming plants and green shrubs had arrived early enough to make the opening a success.

There were brilliant azaleas, pink and white tulips, violets, primroses, jonquils, peonies, and calla lilies. A special exhibit featured porcelain figures of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," as well as their tiny animal friends, in an outdoor setting.

The scheme was to conduct the show with as few "don'ts" as possible.

"This is a purely voluntary and non-profit venture," an official of the show said. "Children whom we wish to reach are those who, because of circumstances, never have a chance to visit the great flower shows and rarely have any contact with nature at all. The success of a venture of this kind will depend, to a great extent, upon the co-operation of people who know the environment in which these young people live and the delight such a show will bring to them.

Low Maple Sugar Yield; Temperature to Blame

BATAVIA, N. Y., March 24 (AP)—Western New York sugarbush operators foresaw today the lightest yield of maple sugar in their memories as unseasonably high temperatures threatened to end the season two weeks ahead of schedule.

A maple sugar festival planned in Wyoming County to advertise maple products has been cancelled because of a shortage of sugar and sirup, the Warsaw Kiwanis Club, sponsors of the event, said. Sirup sold in Batavia for between $2 and $2.25 a gallon, about 50 cents over the price last year. Some farmers were reported holding their sirup and sugar with the expectation of a price rise.

Hot in Binghamton

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 24 (AP)—An all-time March 23 heat record for Binghamton was established yesterday when the Weather Bureau reported a temperature of 82 degrees. Previous high of 68 degrees was reached nine years ago.

President's Words In Georgia Show Part in Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—President Roosevelt's Gainesville speech was being weighed carefully here today for indications whether he intends to return to Washington and fight militantly for the wage-hour bill and other pieces of social legislation which seemed blocked in the present Congress. Likewise, it was an opening gun in the mid-term elections, aimed at the primary contests which come early in the South and are decisive in a majority of districts here.

Twice in two days, the President challenged the South. Yesterday at Gainesville he said, "Georgia and the Lower South may just as well face facts. . . ." And he addressed governors, senators, and representatives now seeking re-election when he said: "To those in and out of public office who still believe in the Feudal System—and believe in it honestly—the people of the United States and in every section of the United States are going to say: 'We are sorry, but we want people to represent us whose minds are cast in the 1938 mold and not in the 1898 mold.'"

The day before, the President had advanced his own substitute plan for the blocked anti-lynching bill, a plan for executive or legislative investigation and publicity in every case of lynching or mob-violence resulting in loss of human life.

At Gainesville the presidential intervention in congressional contests all over the South was broad and unmistakable. He lent his full support to those in the Progressive Wing of the Party. His reference to their success may have been a recollection that in the Alabama senatorial contest Senator Lister Hill (formerly Representative), a Progressive Democrat, won handily over Conservative opposition.

Political observers recognize that the primary battles in Southern Congressional Districts, soon to begin, are among the most crucial in the country. For they will indicate whether the new traces of progressivism are to win out; whether the Democratic Party in the South will support President Roosevelt and rebuke the Senators and Representatives who have been leaving him, or whether the tide will continue in the same old conservative channels.

Washington, generally, does not expect his attitude on returning to the capital to be very different from what it was when he left, and then it was a more or less laissez faire policy toward Congress.

If the Gainesville speech is a harbinger, it may be that the President will take a much more active role in the mid-term elections than had been anticipated. But results in the primary elections are in most ways more important to him than the straight Democrat-Republican fights later on. Indeed, a moderate increase in Republican strength might even be useful in the enforcement of party discipline on the remaining Dmocrats. Too large a majority is always a disintegrating tendency.

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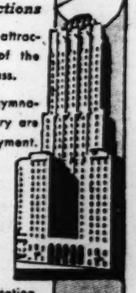

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Neutrality by Isolation Called Outmoded System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz.—The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is making every effort to urge governments to reconsider the question of disarmament. It is asking them, in regard to the German claim for colonies, to press for the internationalization of all existing mandates and for extension of the mandates system.

Members of the Executive Committee of the International League, meeting here recently, declared in regard to the question of disarmament that "neutrality in its pre-war sense is an outlived idea." Neutrality, in the sense of isolation, was incompatible not only to the principle of solidarity between the peoples but also to membership in the League of Nations, they held.

They declared their conviction that justice necessitated collective non-military measures against an aggressor—regretting that recent experiments had shown such efforts had too often failed on account of national profit-seeking interests. Collective action, they said, and co-operation between nations, would have full effect only when measures of general disarmament came into force.

See Danger in Pact

With regard to the Italo-German-Japanese Anti-Comintern alliance, the women felt that danger to peace was threatened by its foreshadowed interference in the internal affairs of other states. They therefore called on the national sections of their League to oppose every pressure exercised upon their respective governments to obtain adhesion to "this anti-democratic Pact," and not allow themselves to be drawn unconsciously into it.

As for the colonial issue, Germany asks for expansion. But statistics show, the women claimed, not only that Germany was less densely populated than several other countries, but that systematic efforts were being made to increase its population.

The true purpose behind imperialistic demands, the women declared, was to acquire strategic positions in the colonies and the raw materials from which the countries concerned might be cut off in times of war. The delegates regarded with dismay the tendency to treat the colonial question as a matter for political bargaining. No government, they said, should take upon itself the right to dispose of peoples like merchandise—least of all in favor of a country which both preached and practiced racial discrimination.

Internationalization

A better solution might be provided, they suggested, through their suggestion for internationalization of all existing mandates and extension of the mandates system to all colonies in the immediate future.

Finally, the women put in a plea for the League of Nations. In spite of its failures, weaknesses and mistakes, they said, it still remained a universal association of peoples and the only instrument for the pacific solution of disputes. Resignations from the League, they pointed out, constituted a grave danger of a reversion to the old system of the balance of power, and they urged that plans should be worked out for making the League of such value to its members that the disadvantages of defection would be apparent.

TVA Jacks or Jackasses: A Major Issue in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—This question of the cost, profit and loss of a specific TVA jackass is coming to be one of the major sidelights of the Senate discussion of the otherwise unamusing issue.

The whole subject was raised by Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of charge that a specific animal had New Hampshire. He hade the direct cost the TVA $4,580, of which $2,500 was the purchase price and $2,080 went for travel expenses; and he used the extraordinary sum to ridicule the whole TVA and to symbolize its alleged wasteful extravagance. The animal was eventually sold, he charged, for $300—or a loss of $4,280.

Senator Kennth McKellar (D) of Tennessee set the telegraph wires busy and presented replies which declared no such sum had ever been spent for the animal.

Papers Demand Action

Yesterday Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington told the Senate a local newspaper had picked up the Bridges' charge anl demanded either a substantiation or a retraction. The affair recalled to Senator Bone the "canned editorials" sent out by utility propagandists against earlier public power projects, which "all the little wiggletails in the State would immediately take up."

Senator Bridges made no reply earlier to Senator McKellar, and he made no reply yesterday to Senator Bone except to impugn a newspaper story which declared he had confused the sale of a mechanical "Jack" with a live jackass.

"Of course, if the Republican Party wants to assume responsibility for the flotation of a thing of that kind," said Senator Bone, "that Party will have to stanl responsible."

TVA Enters Fray

Today the Tennessee Valley Authority itself entered the fray to ther embarrassment of Senato Bridges. Instead of costing $4,580, the animal cost $290; instead of being sold for $300 it brought $350; instead of there being a loss of $4,280 there was a profit of $60. Otherwise, the TVA officials said by implication, the jackass story was correct.

The larer expenditures cited by Mr. Bridges, the TVA said, involved not jackasses but "Jacks"—hydraulic ones, used in lifting heavy materials at Norris Dam near Knoxville.

In the House today Representative John O'Connor, chairman of the Rules Committee announced after a conference with Speaker Bankhead anl Representative Sam Rayburn, Majority Leader, that a hearing would be held Monday on resolutions by Senate and House would be the outcome.

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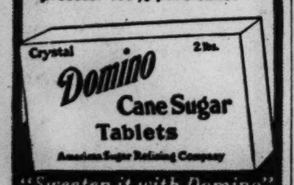

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Argentine Film Protest Quieted By Altering Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A seven-day film sensation was ended here by changing one word in the title of an Argentine studio production to overcome the objections of the National Cultural Committee. The Lumiton radio cinematographic company's picture, "Three Argentines in Paris," will henceforth be known as "Three Anchored in Paris," but the change in name has come too late to rob the producers of record box office receipts, due to the publicity arising from criticism.

Senator Matias Sanchez Sorondo, head of the National Cultural Committee, led the fight against the film because, as he explained in a letter to the Minister of Education, it was derogatory of Argentine character. The Government left the matter in the hands of the municipal authorities who were inclined to act on the instructions of the Senator, who ordered confiscation of the reels.

When the dispute was taken to court, the judge gave his opinion that the proposed prohibitive action was not justified by law. Thereupon the Municipality stepped in and secured a compromise settlement with the changing of the title.

Ottawa to Adopt D. S. T.

OTTAWA, March 23 (CP) Ottawa will observe daylight saving time from April 24 to Sept. 24, the City Council decided Monday night.

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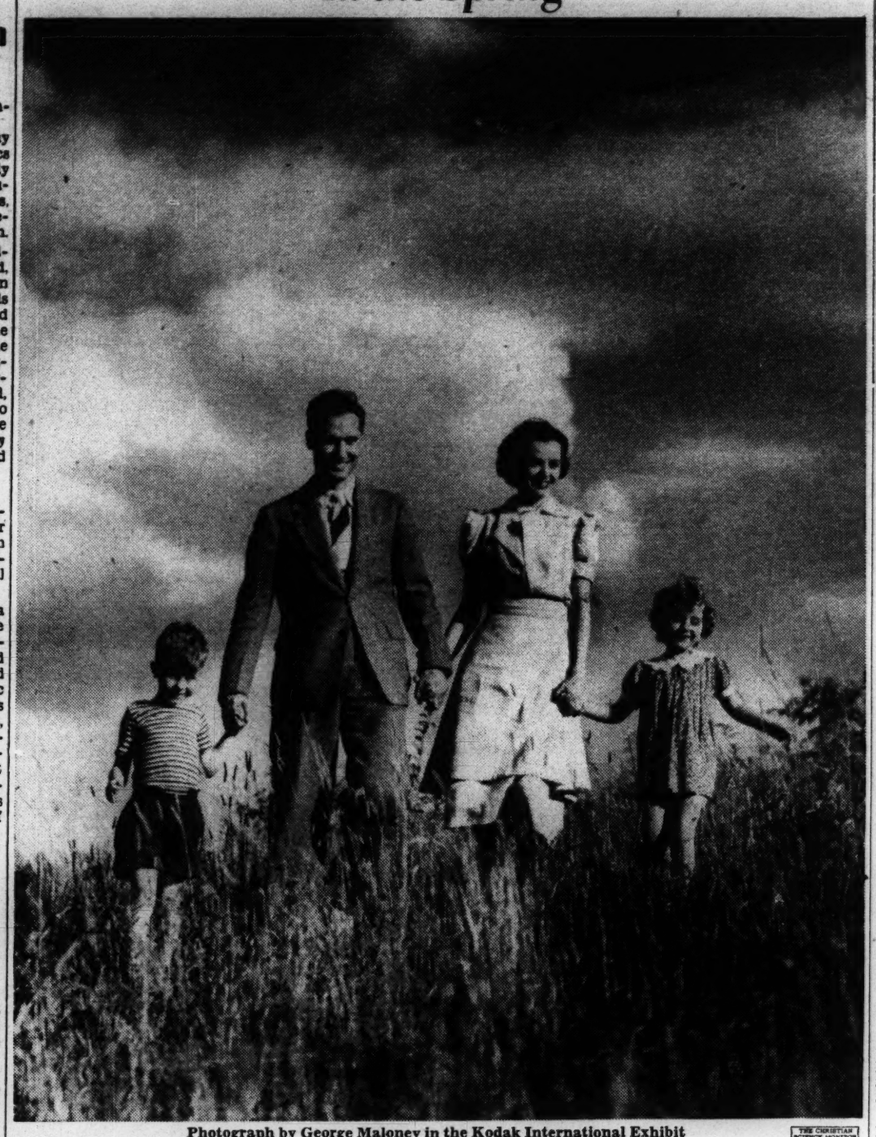

Photograph by George Maloney in the Kodak International Exhibit

Amateur Photographers From 19 Countries Contributed Their Outstanding Pictures for the Display of Camera Art Now Touring the Country in the Kodak International Exhibition for 1938. The Exhibition Will Be Displayed at the William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh From March 26 to 29

Public Blamed For Deficits In Treasuries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Tax expenditures throughout the Nation continue to exceed tax revenues because the public insists on maintaining the fiction that the "public treasury" is not one and the same as the "public's pocket." Such is the conclusion contained in the twelfth annual report of the California Taxpayers' Association, as presented at the annual meeting here on March 17 by Dr. Milbank Johnson, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

"Unfortunately," the report read, "the philosophy that the special Federal grants of millions and billions of dollars in recent years have come out of the 'public treasury,' rather than out of the 'public pocket,' has become quite widespread, and the fallacious conclusion seems to have been that the public, therefore, has an interest in keeping expenditures at a high level. That the Federal income taxes are paid by relatively few people, that so many of the Federal and other taxes are indirect or hidden, and that the actual taxes collected in recent years have fallen far short of meeting expenditures, all help to keep this fallacy in circulation.

"We are sucking our economy dry by taxation," the report continued. "Abuse of the taxing privilege is a deadly menace to free institutions, economic and poltical. The first necessity in this Country today is to return to the one sound principle—taxation for revenue only. We must stop the philosophy that develops economic 'hitch-hikers' in this Country. The Government cannot be expected to relieve people of the trouble of earning their way."

The Association formally asked co-operation of all citizens in demanding "the greatest possible economies consistent with efficiency in the collection and expenditure of public money."

California's Example

California's tax situation was offered as an example of a field in which good can come from general adoption of recommendations for various fiscal reforms worked out through years of study by the Association.

For the 1936-37 fiscal year, California had the highest tax structure in its history: $734,000,000. Of the total, the Federal Government collected $254,000,000, the State $220,000,000, and local jurisdictions the rest.

That levies for general county purposes increased 17 per cent was due to increased welfare work, the report pointed out, offsetting the economies in all other departments of county government.

Co-operation to insist upon wise expenditures was directed through the 250 delegates in the Biltmore Hotel session to "all organizations and individuals who have an interest in the future of their State and the future prosperity of our economic order."

Columbia Completes Foreign Labor Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Conditions of white-collar workers in other countries are discussed in a collection of treaties ready for distribution upon request to small colleges and libraries for sociological studies, according to announcement by Columbia University today.

The monographs have been selected and translated from German and Spanish authors, under the direction of Prof. R. M. MacIver, head of the Department of Social Science at Columbia.

U. S. Neutrality Act Is Blamed Partly for Spanish Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Raymond L. Buell, president of the American Foreign Policy Association today contradicted an assertion of Secretary of State Hull to the effect that the United States' embargo on munitions to Spain is still legally in force. This embargo was declared on Jan. 8, 1937, Mr. Buell said, and "it is possible to argue" that the embargo was superseded by the Neutrality Act, passed the following May 1.

Mr. Buell in an open letter to the Secretary of State, said:

"In view of the publication today of your letter of March 21 to me relative to the Spanish embargo, I feel obliged to elaborate my own views a little further. You state that the President is not warranted in revoking his proclamation of May 1 imposing this embargo, on the ground that the situation in Spain has not changed and that, in any event, the joint resolution of Jan. 8 originally imposing the embargo upon Spain would still remain in effect.

"While I respect your judgment in these matters, I believe it is possible to argue that it was the intention of Congress to supersede the specific embargo imposed on Jan. 8 by the more elastic provisions of the Neutrality Act of May 1. The fact that the President deemed it necessary to issue a proclamation reimposing the embargo under the general act would support this point of view.

"I should also like to point out that the Congressional resolution of Jan. 8 was hastily enacted by Congress at the behest of the President. But in view of the grave injustice wrought by this resolution to Spain, I believe Congress today would repeal the act (if still in effect) by an overwhelming majority if the President requested it to do so.

"The adoption of the policy prohibiting the shipment of war materials to Spain may have been originally justified by the belief that the London Non-Intervention Committee would effectually bar shipments to both sides; but it is a notorious fact that the Committee failed in its objective and that Franco today is being assisted by vast quantities of supplies from Italy and Germany and by at least 60,000 Italian troops. The Loyalist Government is no longer fighting a purely civil war, but is resisting a foreign invasion. . . .

"In view of the assistance being rendered Franco by his allies, the prohibition imposed by the United States, as well as France and Britain, works directly against the Loyalists. In my opinion the Barcelona Government might have suppressed the "revolution" a long time ago had it the same right to buy arms here as we now extend to every other government, whether it be Britain, Germany or Japan. If Spain becomes a second Austria it will be partly due to the so-called neutrality policy of the United States. A policy of verbally inveighing against aggression, and yet in fact giving aid to aggressors, is wholly incomprehensible. . . .

"This experience with the Spanish embargo is a ghastly example of what is likely to happen repeatedly in the future, so long as our present so-called neutrality policy remains in effect. In particular the application of this policy to the Western Hemisphere is likely to encourage Fascist revolution throughout Latin America and gravely imperil the interests of the United States. I realize that the fundamental decision must be made by Congress, and I hope that Congress will act without delay."

Spear's Tintinnabula Once Tinkled Or Rang in World's Distant Spots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Bells of a hundred tuneful notes that have graced many a stately dinner table here and abroad are being shown for the first time publicly at the Spear Auditorium, No. 22 West Thirty-Fourth Street. The exhibit, which opened this week and will continue for a month, is from the collection of 885 bells gathered by Nathaniel Spear, Jr., of thic City, in his travels over a period of 30 years.

Suggesting romantic stories amid scenes and costumes of long ago, the bells—large and small, bright and dim, strong and fragile—stand in neat rows in show-cases, waiting only to be set tinkling or chiming to tell an individual chapter in the history of the whole. Their colored glass, silver lights and mellow bronze catch the visitor's eye. Bells that are set with precious stones, bells that are mechanically constructed, and bells with the antique dullness bespeaking archaeological excavations are on view.

One of the most highly valued is the replica of the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia, containing 48 grains of metal filed from the crack in the original Liberty Bell when it was repaired. The largest bell is of early American ruby glass, standing 18 inches high; the smallest, a Japanese bell, suited to a small toy, which is less than one-third of an inch in diameter.

One of the most beautiful is a rare bell of the Sung Dynasty in soft buff and shadowy blue.

The Empire period in France is well represented by interesting specimens. At the top of one bell the tiny figures of Napoleon and his son, the Duc de Reichstadt—the latter standing about an inch high—are carved. The Duke of Wellington, Queen Elizabeth, Joan of Arc, Mary Tudor, Queen of England, are seen in other examples.

Outstanding, musically, is a temple bell from Mandalay, according to the owner of the collection, who explained that while this bell may be considered less beautiful than some of the others, it makes up for its simplicity in the richness of its tone, resounding for a whole minute after being rung.

Others attracting special attention include a copy of the great bell in the Kremlin, Moscow; children's bells on chains from Spain, an iron bell from the Belgian Congo, a small gold bell with a jaguar's head from Costa Rica, an elephant bell from India, and bells from Persia, Austria, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Germany, and Poland.

Job Placement Success in West Wins U. S. Praise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Because of marked success in placing women over 40 years of age in paying positions, the work of the Presidents' Council Guidance Bureau, an organization of business and professional women here, has been recommended by Jerry R. Hawke, Federal Special Agent for Trade and Industrial Education, as worthy of study by civic-minded individuals and groups in other cities. Mr. Hawke's recommendation was made in a report submitted to the United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education.

In 1926, 14 of San Francisco's Business and Professional Women's groups sought to find out what might be done to help women over 40 find a place in the business world.

Questionnaires were sent to members of the organization and the founding of the Presidents' Council Guidance Bureau followed.

Answers to the questionnaires showed that:

1. The possibilities of placing older women in employment have been greatly underestimated; and
2. The generally accepted idea of the impracticability of placing older women on jobs has been overemphasized.

Replies also revealed that older women are preferred in certain kinds of employment, while in others younger women must necessarily replace them; that in some fields the demand for old and young workers is equal; and that in still other fields there are few job opportunities because of overcrowding.

Mr. Hawke's survey estimated that 5644 calls have passed through the Guidance Bureau since its establishment. However, 10 per cent of the calls were from persons who wished personal advice regarding problems and who did not wish placement. The total number served was 2371, or 42 per cent of the total number received.

Mr. Hawke's lists the placements as follows: office, 79; store, 37; hotel, 14; factory, 20; institutional, 17; apartment house, 11; sewing, 12; household employment, 273; nurses, 83; miscellaneous, 23; making a total of 569.

Further investigation on Mr. Hawke's part has proved that a majority of the placements are permanent, not temporary.

Mr. Hawke called on employers in an effort to determine whether these placements of older women fulfill requirements, and in all cases states he has received satisfactory replies. The combined opinion is, he says, that older women are more dependable and conscientious.

Mr. Hawke said that the weak point in the Guidance Bureau is lack of adequate training facilities in the community. "Yet, that is not the fault of the Bureau itself," he stated. "Educators in general and vocational educators in particular should recognize that they have a direct responsibility to co-operate with legitimate employment agencies and to furnish training opportunities. This should be kept in mind when consideration is being given to the further promotion of vocational education under the Federal Vocational Educations Act providing increased funds for this purpose."

Art Panels Show Carolina History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—Mural paintings, considered unusually artistic and appropriate, have been placed on three large panels above the judicial bench in the Federal courtroom of the new post-office building here.

David J. Silvette of Richmond was the artist and was selected through Government competition under the section of painting and sculpture of the Treasury Department.

New Bern's historic past was utilized as the background with a predominating theme of Liberty, Justice, and Freedom. The central painting measures 7 feet by 13½ feet, while the other two are 7 feet by 9 feet.

In the central panel is portrayed Baron Christopher de Graffenried, founder of New Bern in 1710, telling of the glories of Carolina to downtrodden groups in the Old World. He looks toward the New World. At one side is James Davis, first North Carolina printer, with his printing press, set up at New Bern in 1749.

Portrayal of the first Provincial convention, held here at Tryon Palace Aug. 24, 1774, in defiance of Royal proclamation, is shown in the right panel.

The left panel depicts a court scene 150 years ago when judges ruled that the North Carolina General Assembly had passed an unconstitutional act, thereby holding in principle for what is thought to be the first-recorded time in America that judicial authority is independent of legislative, and that a legislature can be limited by a constitution.

Employment in Britain Shows Good Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain had 15,000 more insured people at work in February than a month previously and 20,000 more than a year ago, its total being now 11,324,000.

Its unemployed on Feb. 14 were 17,425 fewer than in January but 238,000 more than 12 months ago, there having been a large increase during the past autumn. The total out of work on Feb. 14 was 1,810,421.

A treat to eat in meatless Lenten dishes

Easier Going in 1787 Than Now Say 'Covered Wagon' Trekkers

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The pioneers of 150 years ago would find it a little tougher today, reports a 1938 pioneer.

These modern cement roads, for instance, are hard on oxen's hooves, inns are hard to find, and you have to take a lot of kidding.

The informant is David Peterson, 25, one of the Government's 36 pioneer-actors who are re-enacting, for a dollar a day, the Northwest colonists' trek from New England to Ohio in 1787.

Mr. Peterson just dropped into town clad in a beard, buckskin jacket and breeches and a coonskin hat (evoking comments of "Daniel Boone!" from well-informed New Yorkers) with advices from the latter-day colonists.

It seems they have re-enacted things as far as West Newton, Pa., where they are making a barge. They left Ipswich, Mass., last Dec. 3.

Presently they'll float down the river on the barge and discover Marietta, Ohio, on April 7. Then they'll push on through Ohio, Illinois, etc., in emulation of the colonists of 1787—until the $100,000 the Government appropriated for the venture runs out.

The original settlers, says Mr. Peterson, had it a lot easier in some respects.

Modern roads, besides being too hard for the feet of the 1938 caravan's oxen, are longer, because they go around hills instead of over them as the old routes did. (It's easier, he says, for an ox team to pull up a hill and coast down the other side than to go an equal distance on a level.)

The 1787 settlers stopped at inns and public houses along the route, then 30 years old, whereas the 1938 pioneers have had to bunk in gas-station basements and town halls in places where the inns have vanished.

Using only the early settlers' tools, their emulators have bettered their performances. On the barge-building, for instance, hewing their own timbers and working only an eight-hour day, they've got several days ahead of the pioneers' record.

They may have to stall around a while so they can discover Marietta on schedule.

"And where the original pioneers had the biggest advantage," says Mr. Peterson, surveying his costume, "is that they didn't have people kidding them all the time."

Traffic-Safety Aid Rewarded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Twenty-five persons, of whom 23 are newspapermen, are today the recipients of awards by the C. I. T. Safety Foundation for promoting automobile traffic safety last year. The bestowals were made at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night, the grand prize of $5,000 going to Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, in recognition of his efforts in founding of the Automotive Safety Foundation, an outgrowth of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association formed by Mr. Hoffman in 1935.

Mr. Hoffman indicated that he would turn his prize money over to the Automotive Safety Foundation to be divided among Norman Damon, General Manager, who will get $4,000, and C. C. McGill, press representative, who will receive the remainder.

A cash prize of $500, the chief prize made to newspaper reporters, was bestowed on Jack Drury of the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner. Howard Wentworth of the Washington (D. C.) Post, captured second prize of $250. Another $500 prize for editorial writers, went to E. W. Keever, of the Dayton (Ohio), Herald, with second prize of $250 awarded to H. A. Van Dusen of the Post-Tribune of Gary, Ind.

C. D. Batchelor, cartoonist of the New York Daily News, received a $250 award in his class, and Irving Lash and Earl N. Heap, of the Washington (D. C.) Star $100 for photographic promotion of safety.

A bronze plaque was given to B. E. Hutchinson, Chairman of the Board of the Plymouth Motor Corporation, for the best institutional motion picture on traffic safety.

Judges for the grand prize received by Mr. Hoffman were Dr. Miller McClintock, Director of the Harvard University Bureau for Street Traffic Research; Julien Harvey, Managing Director of the National Conservation Bureau, and A. W. Koehler, Secretary-Manager of the National Association of Motor Bus Operators.

Newspaper awards were judged by Arthur T. Robb, Editor of Editor and Publisher; James T. Furay, Vice-President of the United Press Associations, and Mr. McGill.

The C. I. T. Safety Foundation was formed in 1936 by the C. I. T. Corporation, a national sales financing institution.

Metal for Every Purpose Forecast At Western Metal Congress of 3,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Graphic microscopic study, by which the "grain," "lattice," and structure of highly polished steel can be observed in enlargements 500 to 750 times the original size, rapidly being accepted as the key to a full understanding of industrial metals, according to W. H. Eisenman of Cleveland, Ohio, Secretary of the American Society for Metals, was further pursued at the Western Metal Congress here March 21 to 25.

From the size of the grain, he explained, metallurgists can determine the ultimate physical property of the material. Grain size is predetermined through heat treatment and other processes the metal undergoes during solidification. Mr. Eisenman predicted that metallurgists will soon be able to produce metal for every purpose.

Another feature discussed at this meeting of 3,000 members of the metal industries was development of high-alloy steels. These, Mr. Eisenman said, are made sometimes of as much as 18 per cent chromium to attain high-speed cutting edges.

Low-alloy high-strength steels also were discussed as an economical innovation, taking scarcely any heat treatment and being comparatively simple to manufacture.

Delegates to the convention represented 18 national technical societies interested in the production, selection, fabrication, treatment, welding, and application of metals, machinery, and industrial equipment.

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Joint Action or Isolation? U. S. Peace Groups Divided

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—The American peace movement, assembled here in the official form of the Conference on World Economic Cooperation, reflected significantly the controversy which is absorbing public opinion and shaping the nation's foreign policy towards the world crisis of the day when a sharp discussion developed at its opening session over the basic question of collective action versus isolation.

The outcome of the controversy, which appears the central theme of the three-day conference formally getting under way this morning, is being watched intently by Congress and by the State Department as an indicator of the way American public opinion is reacting to developments abroad.

The issue was precipitated at a preliminary session of the National Peace Conference yesterday which preceded the formal opening this morning of the Economic Conference.

Libby Opposes Action

Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, objected vigorously to the inclusion of political recommendations in a report of experts to the Economic Conference, expressing the feeling that this inclusion, which resulted in giving an unexpectedly collective action tone to the entire document, was unfair to the organization which he represents directly and to others like it which consider strict neutrality for the United States as the first step to World peace, rather than American co-operation in collective action.

Mr. Libby took the position that when he agreed that Clark Eichelberger, Director of the pro-collective action League of Nations Association, should be Chairman of the Economic Conference it devolved upon Mr. Eichelberger to assure the exclusion of material from the report to the Conference contrary to the doctrine and theories of the important section of the peace movement which disagrees with the collective action approach.

Significant Issue

The impression has been given to observers by these developments that the deep cleavage which runs through the peace movement between the proponents of collective action and those of strict neutrality or isolation has been forced to a significant issue. Every effort is being made to keep the surface harmonious and to prevent an open breach which would upset the unity of the movement represented in the National Peace Conference, a sort of holding company of the peace movement, consisting of 37 separate organizations.

Yesterday's preliminary controversy over the propriety of including in the experts' report sentiments of a distinctly pro-collective action nature was temporarily resolved by a decision to refer the issue to the steering committee. It must, however, be referred back again to a full meeting of the National Peace Conference before the present sessions are concluded, and before action is taken on the report embodying the controversial collective action feature.

Other features of the experts' report are less controversial. Its unqualified and enthusiastic endorsement of the Hull reciprocal trade agreement program represents, apparently, one plank on which the entire peace movement can and does unite. And it is assumed that the Conference will ratify the recommendations of the experts on this question, thus giving to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, important support for his trade policies at a moment when they are under severe attack from industrial and civic groups which contend their interests are seriously threatened by the pending Anglo-American agreement.

Political Matters

It is clear that the proponents of collective action would like also to commit the Conference, and therefore by inference, the entire American peace movement, to a support of Secretary Hull in political matters as well. Their program calls for modification of the Neutrality Act to permit designation of aggressors and application of embargoes only against aggressor.

But while a vote in favor of this position might be secured, the cost would inevitably be a schism in the National Peace Conference, with such organizations as the National Council for Prevention of War finding themselves forced to leave the fold. The price is probably more than the collectivists are willing to pay. They are therefore expected to content themselves with their effort, without pushing it to a final decision.

At the opening session strong and general criticism was expressed of the plan of the New York World's Fair Directors to open the Fair with a military parade. Letters of protest had been sent to the Fair Directors, it was reported. The replies had stressed a decision that there should be no display in the parade of such implements of war as artillery, or even guns.

It was announced at the preliminary session that Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, for years the representative at Geneva of the National Council for Prevention of War, would in the future represent the National Peace Conference.

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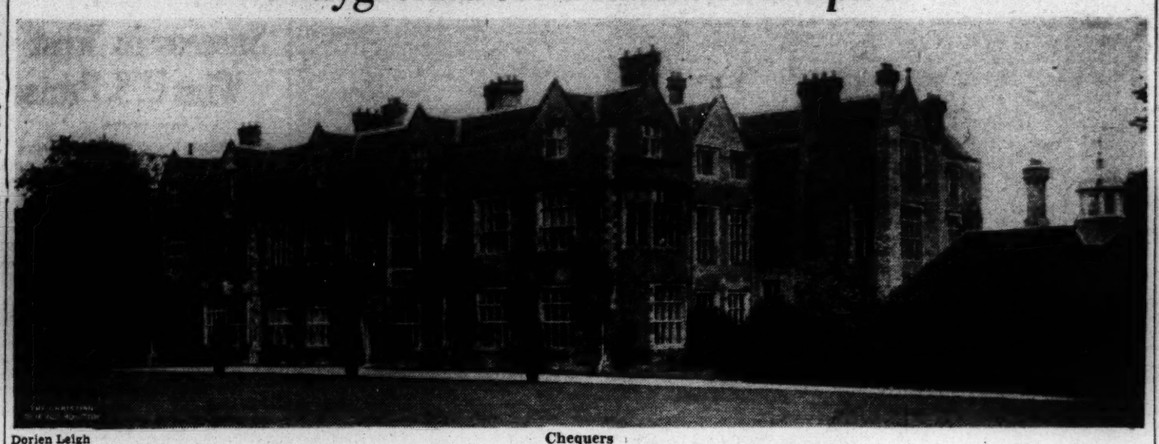
Playground for Leaders of Empire



Dorien Leigh

Chequers
Tudor Manor House in Buckinghamshire, Eng., for Private Use of British Prime Ministers

Chequers: A State Sanctuary for Prime Ministers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Chequers, the official country home of Britain's Prime Ministers, "comes of age" this year.

Earl Baldwin, when Prime Minister, once said: "There are three classes which need sanctuary more than others—birds, flowers, and Prime Ministers. Prime Ministers want some place where they will not be snapshotted, where they can be in private, and where they can perch for a moment on a fence and look at the landscape without being 'shooed' off. Thanks to Lord Lee, I have my sanctuary at Chequers."

Twenty-one years ago Lord Lee of Fareham, Director General of Food Supplies during the World War, presented his Buckinghamshire home to the British nation for this very purpose.

But Lord Lee had a higher aim also—Chequers was to be a kind of bulwark of the British Constitution.

"To the revolutionary statesmen," he wrote in his deed of settlement, "the antiquity and calm tenacity of Chequers and its annals might suggest some saving virtues in the continuity of English history, and exercise a check on too hasty upheavals; whilst even the most reactionary could scarcely be insensible to the spirit of human freedom which permeates the countryside of Hampden, Burke and Milton."

Standing on the site of a fort probably built by Caractacus, the early British warrior king who resisted the Roman invasion, Chequers is a perfect example of the English Tudor manor house. It was inhabited for a time by descendants of Cromwell, and contains a unique collection of Cromwellian relics, including three portraits of that patriot and statesman. These were the special pride of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald during his occupancy of Chequers.

(The name "Chequers," by the way, is supposed to be derived from the office of an early owner of the estate who was Clerk to the Exchequer.)

To preserve the privacy of this rural sanctuary, the strictest secrecy surrounds the Prime Minister while he is there. No pressmen are allowed in the grounds, whether the Prime Minister is in residence or not. His privilege of working or relaxing away from all prying eyes has been consistently respected ever since Mr. Lloyd George held his Chequers house-warming in 1921.

What does he do? Walk? Fish? Watch birds? Have breakfast in bed? The few who know the Prime Minister's activities at Chequers are forbidden to divulge them.

Should the Prime Minister not wish to make use of his country retreat, the Chequers Estate Act provides that it should be offered, in turn, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Foreign Secretary, the Colonial Secretary and the American Ambassador in London.

Vargas' Goal: Economic Success?

Question Arises of How Brazil Stands With the Democracies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 24—The appointment of Oswald Aranha, a pertinacious friend of democracy, as Brazil's Foreign Minister, and Senhor Aranha's first acts denying Germany the right to control its racial groups in Brazil, have caused widespread debate as to whether this nation is genuinely aligning itself with Washington and the democracies.

Those who recall the glowing defense of liberty voiced by the then Ambassador Aranha at Cleveland, before assuming his present post, declare that Senhor Aranha would never give his consent to any but a firmly democratic foreign policy.

An equally earnest group of analysts puts forward the view that this Aranha ordination is, in a sense, a type of window-dressing, designed to placate the nation's largest customer and Monroe-doctrinal ally, the United States. And that President Vargas will seek to play democracies and dictatorships off against one another, relying on the rich raw materials and strategic position of his country to extract the maximum bargaining advantage from both.

At all events, it is conceded that no definitive judgments can yet be crystallized; sufficient evidence is not yet at hand.

To Foreign Ministries

It has not escaped the notice of some observers that, either by design or coincidence, Senhor Aranha comes to the Foreign Office just when Jose Maria Cantilo goes to the Foreign Ministry of the Argentine. At the Pan American peace parley of 1936, these two enlivened one of the tensest sessions by a vigorous debate, in which Senhor Aranha defended the all-American point of view and Senhor Cantilo that of Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, the "universalist."

Senhor Aranha is most democratic in his manner and gives the impression of having no secrets, diplomatic or otherwise, to hide. He is a man of the Brazilian pampas but with the rough charm of a "self-made man" of the world.

There are three current interpretations as to the significance of his appointment to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The first is that, direct and indirect, pressure from the United States, or the realization that the United States, Brazil's best customer, was greatly disturbed and displeased by the November movement, or the desire to get in on the recently announced $100,000,000 purchase of war materials, made the President feel that he must go into reverse on his New State and corporative philosophy and do everything he could to re-establish Brazil in the good graces of the United States.

Another view, almost as current in certain circles as the one just presented, is that Dr. Aranha is out, and that this is a graceful way of slipping him into the discard. He is one of the few co-operators with President Getulio Vargas, whom the President does not dare handle without gloves. Dr. Aranha is a man of great influence in Brazil; and if it is necessary, from the President's point of view, to eliminate him from political life, it cannot be done except in some such fashion as this. After a few months of "excellent service in the Foreign Ministry," he may find cause to resign, and his resignation will be "regretfully accepted."

Friendship With U. S.

It has been said that Dr. Aranha sent the President a blistering cablegram after the November coup d'etat, opposing not only the change in regime, but also the suspension of debt payments and especially those to North American holders of Brazilian bonds. When the Ambassador returned to Brazil, he was obviously not in the good graces of certain Federal Government officials, because for a time his name was banned by the censors from the press wires.

The last interpretation is, that reactions both at home and abroad to the recent ideological change have been such as to lead the New Staters to back water, and that the appointment of Dr. Aranha to the Foreign Office foreshadows a drastic change in the internal affairs of Brazil.

Two internal developments may have a bearing on the subject. Recently, the official propaganda of the New State has thinned out perceptibly and in some newspapers has diminished to nothing. In the second place, any Integralistas representing "a certain point of view" have been arrested. Many of these have been army officers. Whether they were backed by certain foreign governments is not known, though often implied.

These two developments might be taken as indicating a letting up of the original ideal of doctrinal fascism as set forth in the early days of the present regime; and a tendency to avoid an outward allegiance to the fascist powers. The latter conclusion would be strengthened by the events of the past few days, when Foreign Minister Aranha took his stand against Berlin.

Whatever the real meaning of the appointment of Dr. Aranha, much of the press applauds the efforts of the Government to re-establish the old strong ties with the United States. The editorials just prior and just after the official appointment stressed the "great rôle" Dr. Aranha could play in increasing the friendship with the United States.

Ban Discussed On Nazi Activity

By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro, March 24

Brazil and Germany worked behind a curtain of official silence today, to smooth out differences over the Brazilian ban on Nazi activities. Informed quarters said Germany was making more friendly approaches than a few days ago, when President Vargas rejected a German protest against the ban his authoritarian regime imposed.

The newspaper Anoite called the German protest "impertinent," while the newspaper Correio da Manha said the Berlin Foreign Office had no basis to protest the treatment of the 155,000 Germans living in Brazil.

Civil Strife Quieted by Dictator's Rule—Nation a Family

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Now on a 20,000-Mile Air Survey of Latin America

First of Three Articles

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—One man, short of stature, dapper, shrewd in politics, patriotic, considered honest even by his critical opponents, sits at the head of a long table under a massive crystal chandelier in Cattete Palace and coolly decides the immediate future of 47,000,000 Brazilians, in a land larger than the United States.

Getulio Vargas is the man, unchallenged master of Brazil. To the long table come his Cabinet Ministers in groups or singly, seldom if ever as a full Cabinet. President Vargas listens, but has the reputation of making his canny decisions on the lone trail where he follows a political star now in its most brilliant ascendancy.

The world has called him everything from a New World Mussolini to a typical South American dictator. In Brazil, Getulio Vargas is far from filling the Mussolini or Hitler role in the thoughts of the people, and apparently in his own thoughts. He is unquestionably a dictator, at least for the moment; but to class him as a typical South American dictator would be to wash out a colorful individuality and leave only the shell of an imagined type.

The first thing you note about him is his intense human quality. He is Brazilian of the Brazilians, and that means something that must be experienced by an outsider. This people is charming to say the least, gifted with the saving grace of a sense of humor, tender-hearted, genuinely peace loving, and disinclined to violent methods. Brazilians carry their devotion to the family over into their attitude toward government.

Nation as a Family

Women and even little girls come to the Cattete Palace with letters of introduction addressed to:

Sr. Dr. Getulio Vargas
Presidente da Republica

They submit their letters to a clerk on a raised platform in the entrance hall, and join the 50 or more who stand waiting, watching the long flight of red-carpeted stairs which leads past two guards to the Presidential offices on the second floor.

Everything is conducted as in a vast family. The little girl will be received, possibly not by the President, but by one of his secretaries. Alzira Vargas, daughter of the President, is one of five—and the only woman—on the secretarial staff. She has worked closely with her father since the revolution of 1930, which first brought him into power; and two years ago she became an official secretary. With a boyish bob, a ready smile, the Vargas sense of humor, and her fine English, she sees some of the difficulties incidental to turning a nation of 47,000,000 into one big family.

"You know, one of the things we have done in the new Government is to take away the intermediaries between the Government and the people," she told the writer, poking fun in typical Brazilian fashion at one of the most sweeping changes wrought by the coup of Nov. 10 last year. "So anyone who wants a job, or a better job, or a political appointment, or to have his children educated by the State, comes here."

With Public Approval

The Brazilian attitude toward Dr. Vargas is a revelation to a visitor. No Brazilian to whom I have talked looks upon him as a South American Hitler or Mussolini. The type is a different one. His qualifications for the difficult post he holds are known and respected, whether grudgingly or otherwise. His career is public knowledge, for he has come to his present dominance through eight years of continuous Federal executive power.

President Vargas stands today where he does, precisely because he understands Brazil, and the Brazilians, so well that his political decisions on the whole have left him not only on top, but with growing public approval.

Viewed from outside, events in Brazil unquestionably follow a pattern superficially like the traditional South American coup. The President in Power—Vargas, ineligible for re-election in the vote that was scheduled for January of this year, took over on Nov. 10 of last year with the support of the Army and the Navy. He cancelled the elections, dissolved Congress, sent armed police to prevent Senators and Representatives from going to their desks, and proclaimed a new Constitution with corporative flavoring. The same day he became absolute dictator, although provision was made for later return to more democratic forms of government.

Inside Brazil there naturally is difference of opinion on many points connected with the coup. But on one point there appears no serious dispute. Something had to be done other than letting the scheduled elections run their course. To cancel elections is a shocking procedure, as viewed from nations where democratic forms are functioning at least relatively well. But the visitor learns from many sources having a claim to balanced judgment that Brazil faced disorders, and possibly civil war, as the nation moved into last November.

Both civil war and martial law have been no strangers to Brazil in recent years. Yet before passing judgment, outsiders would do well to weigh the factors entering into this vast land's governmental problems.

The first factor is sheer size. To fly down the eastern coast alone requires three days as far as Rio, and then you have only reached the beginnings of the powerful, industrialized states of the south. Inland to the Andes stretches a land as yet only scratched, and in large part unexplored.

Parliamentary Period

The second factor is time. Brazil has had less than a half century of experimentation in self-government since the end of the monarchy. All other South American nations plunged directly from Spanish colonial status to a republican form of government. Brazil, after separation from Portugal, continued as a monarchy until 1889. During that period government was modeled on the liberal parliamentary systems which were dominant in Europe.

The third factor is Brazil's position as a racial melting pot. Brazil has opened her doors of immigration freely until recent years, and even now the new immigration law seeks to attract the European laborers needed to develop this pioneer country. There has been little if any color line drawn in marriages. The social problem of blacks and whites, still serious and growing where black populations are segregated and in some cases are rapidly outnumbering the whites, has taken a new form in Brazil with mixture of the races, not to mention Indian and even Asiatic ingredients. Brazil believes herself to be evolving a distinct racial type, or at least a Brazilian type.

Immigration Directed

The final outcome will be one of the most interesting of experiments in sociology, but Brazil herself has seen the wisdom of beginning to curtail ingredients which add more divergences than can be readily assimilated. She is turning to Europe rather than to Asia for new immigrants. And she wants Swiss, Scandinavians, and Central Europeans particularly.

The fourth factor arises from the preceding one. Wherever democracy has succeeded, there have been relatively high levels of social development, both in literary and in some degree of racial homogeneity. Brazil in time may solve the racial mixture and strain out a clear national type. She also in time can educate her masses; but for the present, literacy is extremely low—estimates run down to 20 per cent who can read and write.

Against this social, geographic and political background, acted upon by the new ingredient of industrialization which has been advancing apace, it is easier to understand the changes which are taking place and the factual reasons, at least, why dictatorship is yet enthroned. The next article of this series will analyze the new regime's program and outlook.

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'Swing' Music Grows Gentler In New Popular Recordings

Review of Recordings

"Swing" is becoming gentler if the popular recordings issued during the past two weeks is any indication. Not that the tunes have any less rhythm but much of the high temperature "jamming" that was on earlier disks has disappeared.

Decca offers as an example of the easier swing this week a label by its Hammond electric organ, piano and trap drum trio, Milt Herth, Willie Smith (The Lion), and O'Neil Spencer, respectively, a coupling of "Josephine"—who seems destined to join "Ida" and "Dinah," those other ladies of jazz—and "Lost in the Shuffle." The sharp staccato effects on the organ with traps and piano to fill in the spaces, build a very effective rhythm. The singing of O'Neil Spencer had better been omitted. Bob Crosby's Bob Cats, also for Decca, go "all out" in slightly "corny" versions which "dust off" those old numbers, "You're Driving Me Crazy," and a slower "Can't We Be Friends?" Wingy Mannone, trumpet jazzist, and his orchestra, making their debut with Decca, can hardly afford to turn out such a coupling as "Big Butter and Egg Man" and "Weary Blues." The arrangement and pickup of the orchestra was evidently very poor.

Orchestral

Brahms: "Tragic Overture," Op. 81. (3 sides and **"Menuetto and Trio" from Symphony No. 1. Op. 21,** played by the B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra conducted by Arturo Toscanini Two H. M. V. records. To anyone who already has this work recorded by Sir Thomas Beecham, we would say, "Be content." This latest is just as good, but no better. The music is splendid, but could do with a shade more bass, which the former recording has. The spare side with the Menuetto movement from Brahms' First Symphony is beautifully played and a good contrast to the great overture.

Rossini-Britten: "Soiree Musicale"—March, Canzonetta, Tyrolese, Bolero, and Tarantella, played by the Charles Brill Orchestra, conducted by Charles Brill. Two Decca records. The five pieces in this Suite are based on Rossini's light and gay music. Charming to listen to and excellently recorded. On the spare side is a well-played Irish reel.

Mozart: "Jupiter" Symphony in C major (K 551), with "La Finta giardinera" overture on the spare side, Bruno Walter and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Four H. M. V. records. This fresh recording of Mozart's popular symphony is very good. It is amazing to think of his having composed this and two other symphonies in the space of two months of 1788, and each of them quite different in its basic ideas and treatment to the others. The Overture to the opera "La Finta giardinera" (K. 196) has not been recorded before and is delightful music.

Grieg: "Elegiac Melodies, Op. 34, for String orchestra; (1) Heart Wounds. (2) Last Spring, played by the London Symphony Orchestra under Eugene Goossens. H. M. V. record. This is a cheaper disk of these two pieces, which were done some years ago by the Amsterdam Concertgebouw with Willem Mengelberg, and which still holds first place. But this one is well worth having at its lower price.

Puccini: Selections from "La Bohème," by the La Scala Theater Orchestra, directed by Alberto Semprini. Decca record. Some of the favorite airs from this opera well played.

Chamber Music

Beethoven: Quartet, Op. 132, played by the Busch Quartet. Six H. M. V. records (11 sides). This work, regarded by many as the greatest of the composer's three great quartets is admirably played and recorded. It is all first rate, but the "Adagio molto" third movement is beautiful. It is a very long movement, taking five sides of the 11 for the whole work.

Instrumental

Çartier-arr. Kreisler: "La Chasse-Caprice," and **Beethoven-Auer: "Turkish March"** by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, with Marcel Gazelle at the piano. H. M. V. record. Both are perfectly played though the march from "The Ruins of Athens" is really mean for a full orchestra.

Beethoven: Sonata in C minor (Pathetique) Op. 13, by Wilhelm Kempff, pianist. Two Decca records. This was worth a new recording, as the latest by Mr. Schnabel is only obtainable with the Beethoven Society's album. Herr Kempff is a brilliant pianist and the recording is excellent. Decca have reached a very high standard in the disks turned out by them lately.

Haydn, "Andante and Variations" in F minor, played by Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist. H. M. V. record. The touch of the great pianist is as delicate as ever, though it is a pity that the work is cut so as to get it all on one disk.

Vocal

Gracie Fields sings, as only she can, **"Remember Me"** from the film "Mr. Dodd Takes the Air," and "Sailing Home. Rex 10-inch label.

Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in the past. Like Civil Service reform, to which everybody paid lip service, it was a power that nobody could achieve but Congress, and Congress found itself unable to do it. Each separate agency of government had friends in Congress and the sum of the individual preferences combined to block the general reform which all approved in theory.

Blocked in Past

In 1912 the Democratic House blocked Mr. Taft's efforts; the war stopped President Wilson's program under power voted him in 1918; the 1920 joint committee on reorganization made recommendations, but never got anywhere; President Hoover got drastic re-organization power from Congress, but promptly lost it again; in 1933 Congress gave Mr. Roosevelt even more sweeping powers than now but he had other things to think of in the two-year time limit allowed.

In rough outline, the proposed act gives the President power to:

1. Replace the U. S. Civil Service Commission with a one-man administrator serving 15 years; acting with a civilian advisory group.
2. Cover into Civil Service up to 300,000 Government employees now politically appointed.
3. Re-group, re-organize, consolidate scores of floating Executive agencies, not now attached to any special department, and having conflicting and semi-independent status in Washington.
4. Create a new Cabinet department, the Department of Public Welfare, grouping WPA, Health, Education and similar agencies under a Cabinet officer.
5. Substitute an auditor general, working with a new joint commission of Congress and appointed by the Committee, for the present Controller General; transfer to the Bureau of the Budget practically all the duties of the general accounting office.

Restrictions on President

These are some of the provisions of the proposed bill. But the President's power has been circumscribed in these changes. He must:

1. Complete consolidations by July 1, 1940, when his authority lapses.
2. Lay any proposal before Congress for 60 calendar days. Congressional nullifying power is limited to separate enactments, which Mr. Roosevelt might veto. To override his veto would require a two-thirds vote.
3. Exclude from consolidations quasi-judicial agencies, exemplified by the ICC, the SEC, the Federal Reserve Board, the Trade and Power Commissions. None of these may he touch.
4. Exclude "functions" from his authority to reorganize namely, he may re-group and eliminate agencies, but he must not end their functions, although he may transfer them to other departments.

Product of Report

The reorganization bill was the product of the Brownlow-Gulick-Merriam report which outlined the plan contained in the Byrnes bill. The House has already passed a number of separate provisions, including one giving Mr. Roosevelt six new secretaries. The Byrnes bill will go to conference with the House on its earlier measures, and Administration leaders have no doubt that any conference report will be accepted.

The pending proposals have been under debate a long time. It is recalled that President Hoover approved the plan of a single Civil Service administrator.

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Chamberlain Outlines Policy: Conciliation Backed by Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24—Premier Chamberlain's announcements of his foreign policy today had a mixed reception in a crowded and intensely critical Chamber.

Reasons that the Prime Minister gave for not increasing Britain's commitments to Czechoslovakia satisfied at least a majority of his own followers and, though subsequently criticized by Clement R. Attlee, Labor leader, and other Opposition speakers, this did not appear to count heavily against him.

His apparent acceptance of Italian assurances as to fulfillment of their promises of not adding to intervention in spain, however, created a storm of objection from the Opposition, the outcome of which cannot yet be foreseen. The majority of his own followers, while supporting him loyally, in this matter did not seem able to rise to any very notable degree of enthusiasm.

Mr. Chamberlain thus spoke in a highly explosive atmosphere. His supporters are those who hold that Britain, while arming to the utmost to protect its own immediate interests should mix to the least possible extent in the affairs of other nations, adopting an attitude of neighborliness to all and of hostility to none. His critics—and they include not only the entire opposition parties but also some of his own Left Wing supporters—hold that this attitude of conciliation has been pushed too far and that catastrophe to civilization threatens unless a concerted stand be made immediately against further international aggression on the part of the dictatorial powers.

Czechoslovakia and Spain are the touchstones on which Mr. Chamberlain is being judged. Spain at the moment holds the premier place as a factor in the situation, the recent bombing of Barcelona having roused such universal feeling of horror among all sections of the community here as to dominate the fundamental considerations of strategy and politics which are also involved. The Opposition is thus determined in no circumstances to allow Mr. Chamberlain to forget the assurance that he gave the Commons on Feb. 21, when he declared that "a settlement in Spain" was a "necessary and essential element" in any agreement with Italy.

The question of Spain dominates the Anglo-Italian discussions now proceeding in Rome. This is because of Britain's preoccupation with the safety of its own essential trade route through the Mediterranean and on account of the danger lest France, with which its alliance is closer than ever before, should find itself threatened alike on its pyrenean frontier and in its vital line of communications with Northern Africa.

Regarding Czechoslovakia, controversy circles around the question of the extent to which Britain ought to commit itself in advance to any castiron guarantee to preserve the territorial integrity of that country against such German action as has occurred in Austria. The official British attitude has been one of waiting upon events, tempered by friendly offices to smooth out friction with Germany without weakening the Anglo-French mutual security guarantee which has become the linchpin of Britain's Continental policy.

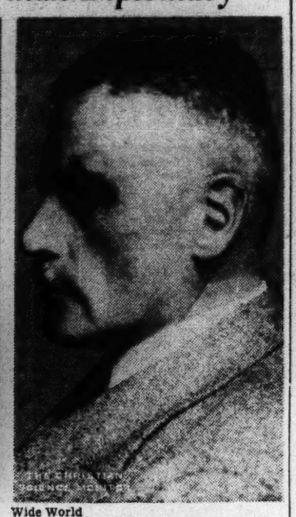
Inquiries have been proceeding in official circles here as to the conditions prevailing among German-speaking minorities in Czechoslovakia with a view to renewed friendly British efforts in the direction of removal of legitimate grievances. Here the task has been complicated by recent pressure from Berlin for curtailment of the outspokenness of the press correspondents in Prague. In this connection it is recalled that on March 18, Mr. Chamberlain gave definite indication of his attitude when he said that if a people was only allowed to hear what its rulers pleased it would be "in danger of being led to embark on a course which may presently lead into disaster."

Key Men in German Diplomacy

© International

Hans Adolf von Moltke

Succeeds Joachim von Ribbentrop as Ambassador at London



Wide World

Hans Georg von Mackensen

New Ambassador to Italy, Is Rome-Berlin Axis Expert

British Pledge of Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

admit we tried to impose upon the League a task which was beyond its powers.

"It is not necessary, for collective security, to insure the co-operation of every one of 58 nations still remaining members of the League provided we can get the co-operation of an effective number to present a front of overwhelming power to any potential aggressor.

"The best thing we could do for the League would be to nurse it back to health, because if we could make it wider and reinforce it, it might yet become the most effective guarantee for peace."

Bid to Outside Powers Seen

Members cheered this declaration, interpreting it as an invitation to the great powers outside the League—the United States, Germany, Japan, Brazil and Italy—to associate themselves with it. Mr. Chamberlain went on:

"If Britain is to make a substantial contribution toward the establishment of what is our strongest interest (peace), we must be strongly armed.

"I cannot see any object in trying to make a difference between the armaments required for defense and armaments required for the purpose of fulfilling international obligations.

"There is no question of our using our armaments for purposes of aggression or purposes inconsistent with the Covenant (of the League).

World Police Plan Remote

"If ever the time comes when the world establishes an international police force which would inspire us all with full confidence in its capacity, then there would be no need for us to trouble our heads about our own defense. That would be done for us.

"But until that day comes—and I am afraid it is a great way off yet—we must think first of the safety of this country and the safety of peoples for whom we are responsible.

"The Government already has placed on record a judgment on the action taken by the German Government, and to this I have nothing to add."

This was a reference to Germany's annexation of Austria, which Mr. Chamberlain denounced in his last previous speech in Commons.

"The consequences of that action remain," he said. "There has been a profound disturbance of international confidence. The problem before Europe is how to restore this shaken confidence.

"The solution of the question of relations between Czechoslovakia and the German minority in that country would go far to re-establish a sense of stability over an area much wider than that immediately concerned."

This was interpreted as a warning to Germany to tread slowly toward Czechoslovakia.

Czech Situation Outlined

"I cannot but feel," he went on, "that the course and development of any dispute would be greatly influenced by the knowledge that such action as it may be in the power of Britain to take would be determined by His Majesty's Government of the day in accordance with the principles laid down in the Covenant."

Mr. Chamberlain then cited reasons "why the British Government feel unable to give a prior guarantee" to Czechoslovakia.

"The question now arises," he said, "whether we should go further. Should we forthwith have given assurance to France, in event of her being caled upon by reason of German aggression on Czechoslovakia to implement her obligations under the Franco-Czech treaty, that we would immediately employ our full military force on her behalf?

"Or should we at once declare our readiness to take military action in resistance of any forcible interference with the independence and integrity of Czechoslovakia and invite any other nations which might desire to associate themselves with us in such a declaration?

Must Preserve Discretion

"From consideration of these two alternatives it clearly emerges that under either a decision as to whether or not this country should find itself involved in war would automatically be removed from the discretion of His Majesty's Government and the suggested guarantee would apply irrespective of circumstances by which it would be brought into operation and over which His Majesty's Government might not have been able to exercise any control."

"This position is not one in which His Majesty's Government could see their way to accept in relation to an area where vital interests are not concerned in the same degree as they are in the case of France and Belgium," the Prime Minister declared amid cheers.

"It certainly is not a position that results from the Covenant (of the League of Nations). For these reasons His Majesty's Government feel themselves unable to give the prior guarantee suggested."

More cheers arose from the Conservative ranks.

Soviet Proposals Rejected

Mr. Chamberlain then warned:

"But while plainly stating this decision, I would add this; where peace and war are concerned legal obligations are not alone involved, and if war broke out it would not likely be confined to those who have assumed such obligations."

Rejecting Soviet Russia's proposal that world democracies confer on a concerted plan to halt further "Fascist aggression," Mr. Chamberlain said:

"The proposal appeared to involve less consultation with a view to settlement than concerting of action against an eventuality that has not yet arisen."

He said that such a conference would "aggravate the tendency toward establishment of exclusive groups of nations which must be inimical to the prospects of European peace." Mr. Chamberlain continued:

"The British Government believe that differences between nations should be resolved by peaceful setlement, not by methods of force.

"We believe that a peaceful settlement, to be enduring, must be based on justice. So far as Czechoslovakia is concerned, now is the time when all the resources of diplomacy should be enlisted in the cause of peace."

Cites German Assurances

As the Opposition laughed derisively, Mr. Chamberlain went on:

"The British Government have been glad to take note of and in no way underrate the definite assurances given by the German Government as to their attitude."

After the annexation of Austria Germany gave formal assurance to the Czechs that this move was in no way designed against them. Said Mr. Chambarlain:

"His Majesty's Government will at all times be ready to render any help in their power toward the solution of questions likely to cause difficulty between the German and Czechoslovakian Governments.

"In the meantime there is no need to assume the use of force or indeed to talk about it. Such talk is to be strongly deprecated. Not only can it do no good; it is bound to do harm."

Mr. Chamberlain flatly declared for continuing Britain's policy of non-intervention in the Spanish civil war.

Maharaja of Patiala

LAHORE, India, March 24 (AP)—The Maharaja of Patiala, who passed on yesterday, was the ruler of the most important state in the Punjab and one of the richest of the Indian Princes. In 1918 he represented the ruling princes of India on the Imperial War Cabinet.

The Maharaja had an income of $4,500,000 a year. His realm, about 6,000 square miles in the extreme northwest of India, had a population of 1,600,000.

During the World War the Maharaja placed his entire resources at the disposal of the British Empire. He served with the Indian Expeditionary Force and on the British General Staff in France, Belgium, Italy and Palestine.

Most of his subjects were Sikhs, a tall soldierly people of the northwest. The Maharaja himself was a typical Sikh, of stern, martial appearance, with black beard and curled mustache.

He traced his ancestry back through 54 generations. He once summoned a painter to do his portrait in state robes which included $30,000,000 worth of jewels.

On his visits to London, the Maharaja would engage the whole floor of one of the best hotels. Some 5,000 cut roses were delivered every day to adorn the rooms.

In his huge collection of jewels was a string of pearls reputed to be worth $5,000,000.

In 1911 he took an Indian cricket team to England at his own expense. He used his vast wealth also to develop his realm, building railroads with his own funds.

The Smiths: What They Spend

(Continued from Page 1)

cians, sociologists, salesmen and observers generally.

Put in simplest possible form, here's where the Smith money goes in the average family dollar:

	Cents
Food	33.5
Shelter	16
Household operation	16
Clothing	10
Transportation	9
Health care	5
Personal care	2
Amusement	5
Education	0.5
Church gifts	3
	$1.00

Some Observations

And here are some of the observations on the family dollar, analyzed by Mr. Stewart from the Government's charts:

Food—If the Smith family lives in a city or small town one dollar out of three goes for food. Low income families spend as much as half of income on food. Low income Smiths weight the market basket heavily with relatively cheap sources of energy—bread, flour and meal, white and sweet potatoes.

Shelter—After food the next biggest item is shelter. The city Smiths, it appears, spend about one dollar out of six for their home, either in rent, or taxes and upkeep. The "basic facilities" cited for shelter include—inside flush toilets, running hot and cold water, electric lights, and gas or electricity in the kitchen. Ninety per cent of the Philadelphia Smiths have such facilities. Boston, it turns out, "is the only city in the United States where all the families investigated have inside flush toilets." The southern Smiths are not so well off.

It costs almost as much to run your own home on the Smith level as to pay rent. "Fuel light and refrigeration take about one dollar out of twelve of the typical family's income." Indeed, in many cities "the owners seemed to have less satisfactory housing conditions than the tenants." Perhaps that has a bearing on the house-building slump, at present.

Radios—Striking facts are developed about radios: almost everybody has one, it appears.

"The Smiths may not have adequate housing facilities or a fully satisfactory diet but they are almost sure, if they live in a large city, to own a radio.

Clothing—The Smiths spend the third largest share of their income on clothing, and the surprising thing is (believe it or not) that men spend almost as much for clothes as women.

Automobiles Owned

Autos—About half of the working class and white-collar class, who compose the typical Smiths, own automobiles. Car ownership is least common in big cities. The ownership ratio was 23 per cent in Philadelphia, 15 per cent in New York, in Boston even smaller. But in New Hampshire, 53 per cent of the families had cars; while the Seattle Smith's showed 70 per cent with cars. Detroit, where cars come from, showed a big per centage of family owners—66 per cent.

Recreation—The Smiths spent about one dollar out of twenty for amusement and recreation. Most families spend more for movies than reading. This keeps up through all the seasons. "At the level of the Smiths the outlay for reading material is about $10 a year—enough for a daily paper and an occasional five- and ten-cent magazine."

Education—This shows the biggest variation, almost, of any between different class incomes. The Smith family spends only 40 cents out of each $100 on education or about $5 or $6 a year. "Educational standards are particularly high in the large Northern cities. We find in Boston for example that of the families with children of 18 years of age or over, no less than 18 per cent contained individuals who were continuing their education beyond high school."

Church and Charity—This item is fairly constant from highest to lowest income classes, it averages about one or two per cent.

Savings—What do the Smiths do for the "rainy day"?

The answer is surprising, in view of the hazards of life and the vicissitudes of fortune.

"Actually," says the report, "the Smiths did not put aside a cent against these misfortunes. . . . Taken as a whole the families of wage earners and clerical employees spent every cent of their earnings in 1936."

Wendel Asks $3,600,000

NEWARK, N. J., March 24 (AP)—Paul H. Wendel filed suit in Federal Court today seeking $3,600,000 damages from former Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, Ellis H. Parker Sr., and Jr., and five other persons for alleged conspiracy in his kidnaping and torture, which he said caused him to confess falsely the Lindbergh kidnaping.

Worlds Beyond Sky Scanned By Help of Fast-Lens Camera

(Continued from Page 1)

and Director Walter S. Adams, and Theodore Dunham found evidence of water vapor in the atmosphere of Mars. Here not long ago Dr. Fred Wright started his globular photographic map of the moon; Dr. Paul Merrill found the outer portions of great spiral nebulae to be composed of cosmic dust clouds and a great number of stars; the earth was computed whirling with its sun about the center of the Milky Way galaxy at 9,000 miles a minute; Helium, used for safe inflation of balloons, was first found in the sun's spectrum; and Dr. Frederick Sears has re-examined interstellar yardsticks. Here Dr. Charles Abbot is still at work on solar equipment, tackling the fascinating problem of harnessing the sun for heat and power.

Close to Sky

Climbing Mount Wilson is no longer the difficult task it used to be. From Pasadena by automobile it is only about 25 miles along the new Angelus Crest Highway; Alpine scenery all the way. Some 1,000 acres at the summit belong to the Mount Wilson Hotel Co., part of which was leased in 1905 to the Observatory for 100 years at $1. Though telescopes and astronomers are busy day and night at the Observatory, and in the laboratories in Pasadena, officials are generous in their bestowal of privileges to the public.

Friday night is "Big Top" night. Week enders begin to arrive shortly after luncheon, and at 1:30 the Observatory Auditorium and Exhibits Building, nestling among giant pines between the hotel and the 100-inch telescope, opens for its one hour daily show. Behind illuminated panels fostering the illusion of a glimpse millions of miles into space, are photographs of nebulae and stars, some of which required several hours' exposture with the 100-inch 'scope.

The late Dr. George E. Hale, when he planned Mount Wilson, saw here an ideal site for centering world research in solar phenomena. In 1904 Carnegie funds were made available, and he moved the curious but useful Snow "horizontal" telescope from Yerkes Observatory to Mount Wilson. From the very start, it was a "planned" observatory; and were it not for increasing sky-illumination by the growing city of Pasadena below, it would still be among the few "ideal" sites in the world.

The afternoon our party from Boston "steamed" into the parking lot at the summit, the radiator of our car dancing, and but half an hour left till the auditorium and exhibits building closed, was a day when twice the ordinary crowd took advantage of Friday night open house.

The theme was a sky trip among the planets, in which the audience accompanied the lecturer on a very unusual Arabian Nights carpet; flying first to the moon, to puzzle over the deep craters and vast mountains of a dead world, and thence to the rim of the sun's atmosphere, where flames fed by radio-activity deep in the star's core leap to heights of several hundred thousand miles. Without singeing an eyebrow, we visited thoroughly scorched Mercury, cloudy Venus, and ruby Mars.

Moon and Mars on Show

A treat of the evening was a peek through the 60-inch reflector. Quite naturally everyone wanted to see the moon closer. But so powerful was the concentration of light rays collected by the great mirror that the disk was too bright to look at. It was almost like looking into the sun. Revolving the dome, however, cut off a large portion of the light; and there, like a great relief map, stood the prominent surface features surrounding the great sea on the northeastern edge.

Even more interesting was our view of Mars—not as large a disc as we had expected, but unusually clear that night. A small white area marked the remnant of the north pole region; and yes, there was no doubt about it, distinct lines and one very plain curve marked what the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli called "canali" and Percival Lowell identified as broad lines of vegetation bordering artificial waters. Some have thought them to be waterways, built perhaps, by Martian engineers to conduct water from the melting snowfields to areas nothing but desert during most of the year. Most present-day astronomers, however, feel the theory rests on very insecure footing.

While talking with Dr. Alfred Joy, Observatory Secretary, we mentioned that like all amateur astronomers we hoped some day to have a glimpse of the great 100-inch telescope. We didn't really expect to see it then, (or did we?) for ordinarily it's tied up with research problems 24 hours of the day. But Dr. Joy smiled, and together with two visiting professors from North Carolina University and Yale, we slipped away from the crowd, crossed the wooden bridge that leads to the picturesque building and made our way up the iron staircase.

From a high platform we looked down upon the world's largest telescope, a modern marvel among precision instruments, perfectly balanced, and capable of such easy, vibrationless movement that even a small clock can guide it. We tried out the buttons that spin the great instrument around through right ascension and declination. At our command, a segment of the observatory dome rolled back, disclosing a wedge of star-spangled sky.

This was the instrument Dr. Hale, founder of Mount Wilson, persuaded his Los Angeles merchant-friend, John D. Hooker, to finance for the Observatory. To this initial gift of $45,000 the Carnegie Institution added $250,000. French glassmakers cast the immense disc and shipped it to the United States. For the next six years, Prof. G. W. Ritchie worked to give it just the right paraboloidal curve. Today, actually measuring the disk, it is found to be 101 inches in diameter, 13 inches thick, weighing four and a half tons; and since its aluminizing last year it has the power of a 150-inch silvered in the usual way.

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JOSEPH F. TIMILTY, Police Commissioner

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Bruins and Leafs Open Stanley Cup Play-off Hockey Series in Toronto Tonight

Boston in Fourth Attempt To Get by Conn Smythe Six

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the fourth time in six years, the Boston Bruins will be trying to hurdle the Toronto Maple Leafs in Stanley Cup play-offs, at Toronto, tonight. On the other three occasions the Bruins were halted by the Leafs, and 15,126 hockey fans will storm the Maple Leafs Gardens tonight to see the first game in the three-out-of-five series for the National Hockey League championship.

Both teams are ready for the struggle and while the Bruins are conceded by most experts to have the advantage in man power, the Leafs are fast and tricky. Conn Smythe, manager of the Toronto team, has several schemes in operation to build up his team against the Bruins and Art Ross, Boston manager, has his operatives ready for any tactics the Leafs may try.

Same Line-up

Bruins will offer the same line-up as usual and Ross is not particularly concerned about how his forward lines face the Toronto attackers. The Maple Leafs are rated as an offensive team and experts figure their only chance against the balanced Bruins is to score early and often. The two teams will play the second of the series at Toronto, Saturday night, and come to Boston Tuesday for the third. As many games as are necessary to complete the series will be played in Boston.

Back in 1933 the Bruins and Leafs met in Series A for the league title and the Leafs edged the Bruins, three games to two. In 1935, also Series A, the Leafs took three out of four games and in 1936, in Series B, the Leafs won a two-game, total-goal affair, 8 goals to 6.

While the Bruins and Leafs are battling in Toronto, Americans and Rangers will play their second game at New York and the Canadiens will invade Chicago for the second of their series.

Rough Hockey

One Bostonian who has viewed all the Bruin games saw the first Ranger-American tussle and verified the reports that the first period really was rough. While Rangers are not averse to engaging in rugged hockey, it stands to reason that the Amerks must have invited that type of play. The Rangers have quite too much speed for the Amerks and the answer to a team with more speed is to slow them down, and in hockey, to slow a team down, you have to hit, and hit hard and often.

Bill Stewart, Gallivan Boulevard resident, now manager of the Black Hawks, may be en route to the South shortly. His team faces the Canadiens in the second play-off game tonight and defeat eliminates the Hawks. If they win they will go back to Montreal for the third and final engagement. Stewart's problem is not easy for the Flying Frenchmen are adept at tight, defensive hockey or wide-open hockey—despite the failure of Cecil Hart's team to show offensive hockey in Boston this past season.

Toronto Garden Sold Out

Toronto Arena Gardens will be sold out for tonight's Bruins-Leafs contest. That means there are 12,626 seats and there will be an additional 2,500 to be admitted to standing room, totaling 15,126 customers who will watch the affray . . . Usually the first goal in play-off hockey means the game, but not so the other night, Rangers and Chicago scored first, but Amerks and Canadiens won.

We'll know whether the Toronto ice is better than that in Boston for the series, because Bob Murphy, Boston Garden superintendent, left for Toronto last night and will combine pleasure and business. . . . Wonder if this play-off series will end the playing days of Aurel Joliat, Ching Johnson and (?) . . . No one player will be watched more closely in these closing days of the play-offs than Eddie Shore. . . . Last-minute warning to Boston fans, do not sell the Leafs too cheaply.

Pond to Present Egg to Harlow

By the Associated Press

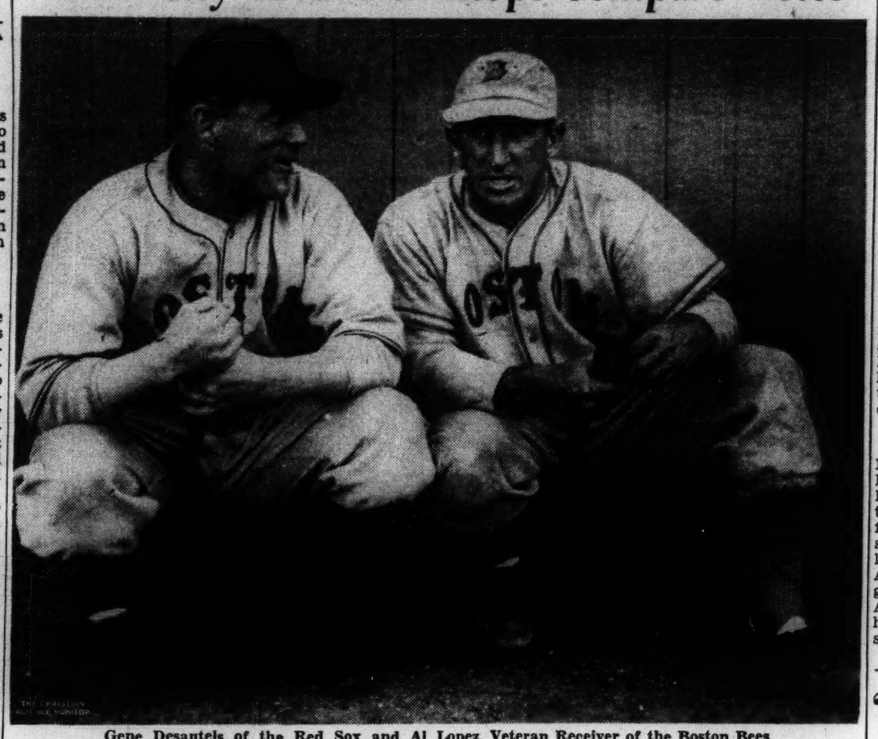
New Haven, Conn., March 24

Ducky Pond holds no hard feelings because Harvard spoiled an otherwise undefeated season for his Yale football team last fall and to prove it he is going to present Dick Harlow, Harvard coach and a noted ornithologist, with a prized Cassowary egg.

The Cassowary — formerly called Charlie but renamed Catherine when its owner learned his mistake earlier this week — laid the green, two-pound egg while on exhibition at a Sportsmen's Show here.

The bird's owner chose Pond to make the presentation to Harlow when he learned that the Eli mentor was going to Cambridge Saturday with other members of the Yale Coaches' Club.

Intra-City Rival Backstops Compare Notes



Gene Desautels of the Red Sox and Al Lopez, Veteran Receiver of the Boston Bees

Toronto Wing Takes Hockey Scoring Title

MONTREAL, March 24 (AP)—It's not much of a surprise, but Gordon Drillon, the Toronto Maple Leafs' keen-eyed sophomore, wins the scoring crown for the National Hockey League's 1937-1938 season.

Drillon, who led almost from the start of the season, banged home two goals and got as many assists during the final week to maintain his two-point edge over his teammate and chief rival, Syl Apps. The new scoring king finished with 26 goals and 26 assists, for 52 points, while Apps wound up with 21 goals and 29 assists, for 50 tallies. Drillon paced the circuit in goals while Apps was the leader in assists.

Paul Thompson of Chicago's Black Hawks paced the league's American Division and ended the season in third place with 44 points. George Mantha of Les Canadiens was fourth with 42 tallies.

Cecil Dillon, who fought for the lead with Drillon during the early part of the season, finished in a tie for fifth with Bill Cowley of the Boston Bruins, with 39 points.

Sweeney Schriner of the New York Americans, leader for the two previous years, dropped to seventh with 38 points. Red Horner of Toronto won the doubtful honor of being the circuit's "bad boy." He led in penalties with 82 minutes on the bench during the season. The leading scorers:

Player	Club	G	A	Pts.
Drillon,	Toronto	26	26	52
Apps,	Toronto	21	29	50
Thompson,	Chicago	22	22	44
Mantha,	Canadiens	23	19	42
Dillon,	Rangers	21	18	39
Cowley,	Boston	17	22	39
Schriner,	Americans	21	17	38
Thoms,	Toronto	14	24	38
C. Smith,	Rangers	14	23	37
Stewart,	Americans	19	17	36
N. Colville,	Rangers	17	19	36
Shibicky,	Rangers	17	18	35
Haynes,	Canadiens	13	22	35
Bauer,	Boston	20	14	34
H. Jackson,	Toronto	17	17	34
L. Patrick,	Rangers	15	19	34
Blake,	Canadiens	17	16	33
Wiseman,	Americans	18	14	32
Lorrain,	Canadiens	13	19	32
Gottselig,	Chicago	13	19	32
Romnes,	Chicago	10	22	32
Watson,	Rangers	7	25	32
Lewis,	Detroit	13	18	31
Gracie,	Maroons	12	19	31
Gagnon,	Canadiens	13	17	30
Cain,	Maroons	11	19	30
Sands,	Boston	17	12	29
Barry,	Detroit	9	20	29
Chapman,	Americans	2	27	29
M. Colville,	Rangers	14	14	28
March,	Chicago	11	17	28

Harvard Gridmen On Rugby Team

Six football players, most prominent among them Pepper Constable of Princeton, will be in the Harvard Rugby line-up when the Crimson team meets Cambridge University in the Harvard Stadium, Saturday at 2.45.

Constable, a good open field runner and very fast, is expected to add punch to the Harvard attack and he will be supported by Joe Kennedy, end on the Harvard squad last fall; Bill Watt, former Harvard fullback; Bob Downes, varsity squad guard at Harvard last fall; Peter Knapp, former Harvard junior varsity football captain, and Mike Cohen, fullback on the Havard football squad last fall. Constable and Kennedy are going to play the center three-quarters positions in the Harvard backfield while Bill Watt and Mike Cohen will play the wing three-quarters. Gavin Hadden, who has been kicking well, will be the fullback.

The Harvard players expect to give Cambridge a hard game. The Englishmen will have a heavy advantage in weight, their forward line averaging 200 pounds and their backs 180. The Harvard team which has been practicing for three weeks and is composed of experienced Rugby players hopes to overcome this weight advantage by speed and hard play.

The teams are to play 40-minute halves and there is no time out in Rugby and no substitutes are allowed. Should a player be forced to leave the game, his team plays without a substitute.

Yesterday the visiting collegians gave an unofficial Yale Rugby team a thorough trouncing at New Haven, winning by a score of 40 to 0. That result has spurred the efforts of the Harvards to make a better showing than did the Eli.

Southern Pick-Ups

Successor for Landis

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 24—Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, baseball's high commissioner, is wintering at Bellaire on the outskirts of Clearwater. The Judge is working overtime investigating player connections between major and minor league clubs.

Judge W. G. Bramham, currently the guiding hand of the minor leagues, is the logical successor to Judge Landis when the commissioner decides to step down from his seat. Bob Quinn, president and general manager of the Boston Bees, would be an ideal man for the position, but Bob would not accept.

Branch Rickey has been mentioned as a possible successor, but his appointment would undoubtedly be opposed throughout the American League. There is also a suspicion that the St. Louis Cardinal official would not have the backing of Landis.

The Bees brought along two of the year's prize rookies in 1937, Jim Turner and Lou Fette. They may have another in '38. Young Max West, the Mission outfielder, is their latest sensation.

The Boston Red Sox took Jim Bagby, Jr., south for the ride, and to reduce the batting practice burden of the regulars, but it now looks as if the son of the one-time Cleveland hurler may be a diamond in the rough. Young Jim is fashioned like a real big leaguer and still has a chance to be a starting pitcher for Joe Cronin.

Joe Gordon, the baby Yankee, covers more ground around second base than did Tony Lazzeri, whom he is scheduled to succeed. But the Newark rookie may never equal the veteran Italian, now with the Chicago Cubs, in the runs-batted-in column.

Outfielder Gerry Walker and Third Baseman Marvin Owen, acquired by the Chicago White Sox from Detroit, are now roommates.

Commenting on the recent Kuhel-for-Bonura trade between the Washington Senators and White Sox, said Bill McKechnie: "No position-for-position deal (Kuhel and Bonura are first basemen) can cause a noticeable difference on either club."

Cardinal Johnny Mize's young brother Pope has been signed by the White Sox and will report to their farm at Dallas, Texas.

Al Schacht, the comedian, is trying out new gags and brushing up on old ones here in the training camp of the Red Sox.

After playing in a softball game on the Red Sox diamond at Payne Field, Mrs. Joe Vosmik remarked: "I'll never poke fun at Joe again when he complains about the first week of training."

When the Cardinals had 52 players in uniform at Waterfront Park, St. Petersburg, they had twice as many as the Yankees, who train on the other side of the city.

Infielder Linus Frey of the Cincinnati Reds, who was a switch hitter with the Dodgers and Cubs, is batting strictly left-handed this spring. He says he believes he will be a better hitter left-handed against southpaws than he was when swinging right-handed.

The Browns established a rookie camp at Laredo, Texas, this spring, and looked at more than 100 boys. Those with ability will be distributed among San Antonio, Palestine, Johnstown and Springfield.

Brooklyn's training contract at Clearwater runs out this year, and it is rumored that the town would like to have a new occupant in 1939. It is an ideal conditioning base, including a high-class hotel with reasonable rates.

SEBRING, Fla., March 24 (AP)—A long home run by Leo Nonnenkamp, a recruit, yesterday saved the Boston Red Sox from a shut-out at the hands of the Minor League Newark Bears. The Bears won, 8 to 2, scoring five runs in the second inning. Nonnenkamp's homer cleared the right field wall, 350 feet from the plate. Local observers said the barrier had been scaled only once before, by Lou Gehrig, in 1936. After the third inning, when Nonnenkamp and Bobby Doerr scored, the Sox went hitless.

BRADENTON, Fla., March 24 (AP)—The New York Yankees took advantage of wildness on the part of opposition pitchers yesterday to breeze in with a 6-to-2 exhibition victory over the Boston Bees. While Atley Donald and Joe Vance baffled the Bees all the way, the Yanks broke up the pitching battle by scoring two runs in each of the last three innings, when Bill Weir and Dick Errickson lost their control. Through the first five innings, Johnny Niggeling blanked the Yanks with four hits. George Selkirk with a double and a single was the batting hero.

College Swimmers Gather

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 24 (AP)—One hundred fifty-two swimmers representing 34 institutions will compete for nine individual and two relay titles in the 15th annual National Intercollegiate championships tomorrow and Saturday at Rutgers University Pool.

Yale, with 15, has the largest entry for the team title. Michigan, defending titleholder, and Ohio State each entered 12, and Harvard, Eastern Intercollegiate champion, and Texas entered 11 each. Other colleges participating are:

Iowa, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Army, Rensselaer (N. Y.), Rutgers, Colgate (N. Y.), Franklin and Marshall (Pa.), Kenyon (Ohio), West Chester Teachers (Pa.), Lehigh (Pa.), Minnesota, Iowa State, Springfield (Mass.), and William and Mary (Va.), Bowdoin (Maine), Brown (R. I.), California, Dartmouth (N. H.), Fordham, Illinois, New York University, Northwestern (Ill.), Pennsylvania, South California, Union (N. Y.), Villanova (Pa.), and Wesleyan (Conn.).

Palestine to Enter Olympics

CAIRO, Egypt, March 24 (AP)—The Palestine Olympic Committee has informed the International Olympic Committee that the Holy Land would send a team to Tokyo in 1940 to participate in the Olympic Games for the first time.

Northeastern Baseball Team May Try Field Next Saturday

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Northeastern's baseball candidates will get their first feel of Huntington Field this Saturday—provided the spring-like weather holds—according to plans made today by Herb Gallagher, Husky diamond coach.

Herb has been busy working with his boys in the 'Y' cage, but has been unable to make any definite decisions with the exception of one or two, regarding who will play where.

The only two positions which he feels certain of are at second base and a pitching post. Capt. Ralph MacDonald is good enough to hold his own at second, while Gus Rook, the Dorchester veteran, is certain of rating as No. 1 pitcher.

Meehan a Pitcher

Even the giant Frank Meehan of Belmont may be pushed off from his first base job, a position he has held for two years. One reason is that a sophomore—Edwin Lovequist, former Waltham star—is making a serious bid for the post. Gallagher likes him especially for his hitting. Although he fields right-handed, he goes to the plate on the port side. And what little Herb has seen of him at the plate he looks quite satisfactory.

By a Staff Photographer
Frank Meehan

Another reason why Meehan may give up his first base job is that the Husky mentor is trying him out as a pitcher. "He's really got a lot on the ball," Herb revealed. "I plan to have him throw entirely underhanded—a delivery which seems to be right down his alley. If I can get him to control it I can assure you opposing batters are in for a tough afternoon.

With Bill Little definitely out of the shortstop competition because of an injury to his throwing arm, this position, as well as third base, will be wide open. Gallagher has a score of candidates seeking available positions, including five sophomores. They are Bob Rider of Lynn, Alex Struzziero, East Boston, Sam Swardlick, Canton, Joe Beaton, South Boston, and Jimmy Griffin, Medford.

Ray Johnson of Braintree, outfielder last year, is working out as a catcher and may oust the veteran Jim Connolly of Waltham. Other catching aspirants which the Husky coach is paying especial attention to are Sonny Yetton of Waltham and Charlie Laine of Medford. The latter is only a sophomore but is a hard hitter.

The outfield will be one of Gallagher's chief problems and as yet no statement can be made to this department. "We have several boys trying for outfield positions," Herb said, "but I can't tell much until I see them chasing flys. Johnny Lund of Waltham is the only veteran."

Four Left-Handers

"The pitching problem is not as acute as it first looked," Herb said. "I have four southpaws working out and they should develop before the season closes. Three of these are sophomores and the other is a junior. The second-year men are Charles Loiselle from Springfield; Eddie Harte, Fall River, and Bob Woodward, Greenfield. Besides Rook, Northeastern will have at least three right-handers. They are Renato Fulni, Marshfield; Frank Svelnis, South Boston, and Johnny Boudreau, Gloucester.

"I look for a successful season," the young coach said. "We have three weeks to get ready before our first game. By that time our team should be in fairly good shape." The schedule:

April 12—American International; 16—Rhode Island at Kingston; 19—Tufts; 21—Lowell Textile; 23—Connecticut State; 28—Maine; 30—New Hampshire.
May 3—Connecticut State at Storrs; 5—Boston College; 7—Maine at Orono; 10—Rhode Island; 11—Clark at Worcester; 14—Worcester Polytech; 18—Boston College at Newton; 21—Tufts at Medford 23—Harvard at Soldiers Field; 25—New Hampshire at Durham.

'You're Invited' Carries a Plot From First Scene

When The Skating Club of Boston presents its annual ice carnival, "You're Invited," at Boston Garden, on Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2, an entirely different type of carnival than any yet presented will be the result of these past weeks of intensive and diligent practice of the large group of members who make up the cast.

This year's carnival will carry a plot that proceeds along from the opening scene, picturing Hammond's Pond, Chestnut Hill in 1912, to the eighth and final scene, The Skating Club party at Boston Garden, in 1938.

Hammond's Pond

It was at Hammond's Pond, 26 years ago that the organization of The Skating Club took place. The opening scene of "You're Invited" will picture a typical skating party at the pond, the gentlemen and ladies clothed in the fashions of the time. Playing leading parts in this scene will be Mrs. Theresa Wild Blanchard, who in 1922, 1923 and 1924 was the National woman singles champion, and who in those years plus 1925, '26, and '27 held the pairs championship with N. W. Niles; skating a singles number in this scene will be Richard H. Cole, of Brockton, who despite his 85 years of age can still show the youngsters a few of the most intricate of fancy skating steps; Richard L. Hapgood in another singles exhibition; and Mr. and Mrs. William Penn Gaskill, 3d.

Brown Announces 73 Winter Sport Awards to Bruins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24—Seventy-three awards were made to the members of seven brown winter sports teams by the Brown Athletic Council last night. The teams covered in the awards are varsity and freshman basketball, hockey and wrestling and freshman swimming. The list includes 39 varsity awards and 34 freshman numerals.

Varsity hockey, with 17 letters, leads the list, with varsity basketball and freshman hockey next with 12 awards each; varsity wrestling, 10; freshman basketball, nine; freshman swimming, seven; and freshman wrestling, six.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn 14, Cincinnati 13.
New York (A) 6, Boston (N) 2.
Newark 8, Boston (A) 2.
Detroit 9, Washington 4.
Philadelphia (A) 19, New York (N) 9.
St. Louis (A) 4, San Antonio 0.
Jersey City 9, Cleveland 8.
Chicago (A) 6, Chicago (N) 4.
Baltimore 7, Nashville 3.
Rochester 12, House of David 4.

B. A. A. 'Subway' Marathon Finish

By a Staff Photographer

Unless Precautions Are Properly Taken Before April 19, the Boston Athletic Association Marathon Finishers May Get Lost in the Underground Caverns of the New Subway Construction. The Engineers of the Project Have Assured the B. A. A. Officials, However, That Exeter Street Will Be in Readiness With a Carefully Boarded Surface for the Runners to Reach the Finish Tape. Official Cars Will Be Turned Off at Boylston Street

Around The Hub

There is a possibility that Harvard's triumphant swimming team may win the national college championship at Rutgers this week end. Coach Hal Ulen is hopeful for his proteges, but is not too confident for various reasons. The team reached its peak in the Yale meet and maintained balance in the Eastern Intercollegiates but the past week practice has been retarded by hour exams and he is a mite doubtful.

"Harvard will make a good showing, however," he said. "And if we do not win, we will make it at least close." He mentioned two California swimmers as dangerous contenders and the teams of Michigan and Ohio State as capable of creating a swing of the tide. At the close of practice last night he named the men to make the trip as follows: Graham Cummin, Dario Berizzi, Don McKay, Bill Kendall, Henry Curwen, Russ Greenhood, Charlie Hutter, Don Barker, Harley Stowell, Fred Coleman, and George Dana.

Along with the swimming team, Coach Pat Johnson will take two Harvard wrestlers for national honors, Capt. John Harkness, undefeated heavyweight, and Harvey Ross. The wrestling championships will take place at Penn State.

The Cambridge University (England) squash racquets team, which is playing an extensive schedule in this country, will play the first of two matches at the Harvard University Courts today. The visitors will meet the Harvard varsity team at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and tomorrow the Harvard Graduates team will face them at 4 o'clock. After the matches tomorrow the English visitors will be tendered a dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston. The British team lost to the Hartford, Conn., Golf Club team yesterday, 3 to 2. They were beaten the day before at Yale by the same score.

What formerly was known as ping pong will make a "big time" debut at the Boston Arena, Friday, April 8, under the auspices of the Newton Table Tennis Club, when the game will be introduced as International Table Tennis, with several male stars from Europe and the United States, and Ruth Hughes Aarons, undefeated woman champion of the world, will appear.

The supporting cast will include four of the most colorful men players in the world. Sandor Glancz, the former world champion; Lazlo Bellak of Hungary, three times runner-up to the world champion; Louis Pagliaro, recent conqueror of Standa Kolar, 1936 world champion; Johnny Abraham, the latest star of this country; and Les Lowry of Newton High School, eastern doubles, New England and Massachusetts singles champion, all will appear.

The Boston Olympics, who meet Valleyfield here at the Boston Garden, Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, held their last practice session before game time, last night. Art Smith, veteran defenseman, is definitely lost and Joe Lynch has been groomed to replace him. Plenty of action is certain since the locals recall with dislike the protests of Valleyfield in the recent playoffs of the Quebec League.

Saturday will see the indoor wrestling championships of the Boston Park Commission. The trial matches will be held Saturday afternoon with the semifinal and finals scheduled for the evening. The tournament is open to the public and will be held at Curtis Hall Gymnasium, Jamaica Plain.

Eastern Rowing Is Aiming To Halt Western Triumphs

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Eastern college rowing, overshadowed in the past four years by far western crews and coaches, looks for one of its most successful seasons this spring, and hopes for at least an even chance to end western dominance when the boats line up in the Poughkeepsie Regatta.

Not since 1934, when the Syracuse junior varsity won, has an eastern boat captured one of the three classic races. California and, in the last two years, Washington have dominated the regatta and, in Olympic years, licked the East at the 2,000 meters distance.

This year three eastern eights, Navy, Cornell and Syracuse, appear stronger than in 1937. In addition Columbia, out of the running in the past few years, has been getting plenty of early work.

All this, plus stories of wholesale shakeups on the Washington squad with Don Hume, stroke; Gordie Adams, captain and No. 5, and John White, No. 4, demoted to the jayvees, have given eastern rowing enthusiasts something to cheer about.

Navy the Same

Navy, eastern sprint champion a year ago, points for another season with substantially the same varsity boat that finished second to Washington last June. Vincent Shumacher, the stroke, is on hand. G. A. Whiteside, the No. 5, is recovering from an illness and A. B. Yeates, Jr., the captain and No. 6, injured his back in December. Both should be ready for the cup races.

Cornell, a strong finisher in the varsity race of the regatta last year, vies with the Tars for the post of No. 1 eastern challenger. The Big Red started in last place and pulled up to third in the varsity race and impressed observers with its power and smoothness.

Chief problem before Harrison Sanford, the Cornell coach, is a varsity stroke. Jim Young, towering youngster from last year's frosh, is the most likely candidate. Sanford also is bothered by a lack of starboard material and the fact that three of the 1937 freshmen are academic casualties. The first crew at present is a mixture of five of last year's varsity oarsmen, an ex-jayvee and two freshmen.

Syracuse Carries On

Syracuse, carrying on under Ned Ten Eyck, son of old Jim who passed on this winter, is working under improved conditions. The oarsmen were on Onondaga Lake earlier than has been possible in the last five years, and Ten Eyck has six of last year's varsity plus the coxswain as a nucleus.

Dick Gaudern, a regular in 1936, is eligible again this year, and Ten Eyck is counting on him to pull one of the starboard sweeps. Chief problem at Syracuse, too, is the stroke oar. Sterling Bettinger, who set the beat for the last two Orange varsities has graduated. Sam Carter, stroke of the 1936 freshmen may fill the post. Les Foster, co-captain and varsity No. 6 last year, is another candidate.

Columbia's main reliance is on the four "Bills," Bill Murphy, No. 2; Bill Bernuis, No. 3; Bill Cook, No. 4, and Bill Kurz, No. 5, all members of last year's varsity. Three members of the 1937 freshman boat are in the first shell and the development of these three stern oarsmen is the key to whatever success Columbia may have.

Penn Elects Allman

PHILADELPHIA, March 24 (AP)—Bob Allman, 118-pound wrestler, has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania 1939 team. Allman, recent winner of the 118-pound Middle Atlantic A. A. U. wrestling title, succeeds Ben Ruggiero of Scarsdale, N. Y.

Brown Elects Davis

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24 (AP)—Foster B. "Pete" Davis Jr., of Barrington, R. I., was elected captain of the Brown varsity hockey team this afternoon. He prepared at Andover and has been a star for two years. He plays right wing and center ice. He is the assistant manager of baseball.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Llewellyn's Tower

By M. Josephine Smith

Chapter Twelve

The clock in the entrance hall at the inn was pointing to nine when Gwen walked through to the telephone. So much had happened since her awakening that morning that she could scarcely believe that it was not at least lunch time. But a glance at her wrist watch assured her that the inn clock was right. It took some little while to get her call to the Castle, because the line seemed to be very busy. At last her chance came and her demand to speak to Bodwyn was answered by his voice.

Gwen broke in, her tones full of triumphant excitement.

"Bodwyn, I've found him! And he's quite safe and well, only he's at the bottom of a chasm up on Maes y Gar and he can't get out by himself!"

"Gwen! You haven't really? How deep is the chasm? How did he get there? Did he fall? And however did you find him? And when did you go up there?"

The questions poured out in a quick, eager stream.

"I talked to him. He told me to tell you that he's quite all right. It's as steep as the side of a house nearly, but he didn't fall down all the way."

Gwen's answers were decidedly disconnected and mixed, but Bodwyn seemed to have no difficulty in understanding.

Gwen rang off and then made her way up to Pen y Bryn as quickly as possible. Mildred was standing by the window and caught sight of her coming up the hill, so she ran out to meet her. One glance at Gwen's face betrayed her good news.

Spreading the News

"It's all right, Millie, I've found Sir John up on Maes y Gar, and I've just been telephoning to Bodwyn and a rescue party is coming at once to get him out of the chasm where he's a prisoner, and they'll pick us up at the bottom of the lane!"

When the two automobiles from the Castle arrived, Bodwyn and Mr. Hughes were in the first one. What was Gwen's surprise and delight to see Mr. Griffith sitting next to the chauffeur, with a thick coil of rope on his knees. The second car was filled with gardeners and other men from the Castle; they all peered at Gwen with great interest as she hopped into the seat beside Bodwyn, Mildred following close behind, determined not to be left out of this part of the adventure.

"You've brought a basket too," cried Bodwyn, as Maggie pushed the big picnic hamper into the car; "Mrs. Roberts had one packed for us to bring. Father certainly won't go hungry much longer."

Ten minutes of bumpy and rather reckless driving along the Old Roman Road brought them to Mary's field path, and they all streamed out, crossed the field, filed through the little wood and quickly reached the foot of Maes y Gar. The wind had fallen a little, but it still moaned ominously as they climbed the upper part of the mountain and drew near to the precipice.

"Gwen, I don't know how you ever dared to come up here alone!" exclaimed Bodwyn, with a little shiver, as he scrambled along beside her.

"I call it pretty plucky of you to go right over the top by yourself," chimed in Mr. Hughes. "It's an eerie kind of place."

"I did rather hate it," confessed Gwen soberly. They had to stop talking then, because it took all their breath for the climb.

They reached the summit at last and as they looked towards the chasm there was Tyke, lying at the edge on guard over his master below. Bodwyn whistled, and the terrier jumped up and came running towards them.

Mr. Griffith, who had been the first to reach the chasm and had already been talking to Sir John, called back to them.

"We're going further along to the head of the chasm!" he shouted. "It isn't as steep there and we'll be able to steady ourselves against those rocks while we pull Sir John up. You can climb round better up there, Master Bodwyn."

A Long Pull

Following his pointing finger they made their way along the mountain side, keeping in line with the chasm but sufficiently above it to avoid the steepest and most dangerous part of the slope. They had to scramble over boulders and crawl between rocks, but at last they came on a level with the end of the fissure and made their way round to a spot where they could look over the edge in comparative safety, because there was a large rock that they could hold on to as they leant forward to peer down into the abyss.

"There he is! Father! Father!" Bodwyn almost lost his balance as he stretched far out, waving his hand in happy excitement.

"Hallo! old chap. So you've come to rescue me!" Sir John stood just below, smiling up at him.

Just then Mildred broke in:

"Gwen, look at Mr. Griffith. What's he doing?"

Mary's father had gone to the verge of the chasm, holding the rope in his hand; he had knotted a large loop at one end of it, and he dropped this down to Sir John. Then he laid himself down flat on the ground, holding the rope away from the sharp edge of the rock which would have sawed it through as soon as there was any pressure on it. Three of the other men had planted themselves firmly some distance back from the canyon, and they all took a good grip on the other end of the rope and stood ready to pull as soon as Mr. Hughes gave the word.

The three children held their breath as they watched Sir John slip the loop around his waist and then grasp the rope with both hands, like a sailor about to climb the rigging of a ship. He drew a little closer in to the wall of rock, then looked up.

"Haul away!" he shouted up, and Mr. Hughes signalled to the men holding the rope, while Mr. Griffith braced himself to keep it away from the rock.

Bodwyn held his breath as he watched his father swing off the ground and hang in mid-air, the rope swaying slowly from side to side.

At last Sir John's head came up to the level where they stood. A moment more and eager hands caught him and helped him to safety. Then for a few minutes there was a confusion of greetings, congratulations, questions and answers, until Mildred suddenly presented Sir John with a thermos bottle, from which came an aroma that made him exclaim gratefully,

"That smells good! Evidently someone has been very thoughtful!"

He sat down to enjoy the hot drink, while Gwen and Mildred busily unpacked the two picnic baskets and handed out refreshments to everyone—not forgetting Tyke, who retired to a quiet corner with the biggest bone he had ever dreamt of enjoying. While they enjoyed the rest, Sir John explained just what had happened to him the day before.

Sir John Tells His Story

"I just went out for a good ride," he said, "and I followed along the Old Roman Road until I saw this mountain just a short way off. It occurred to me that I had never climbed it and that I would like to try a scramble. So I tied Sirdar, my horse, to the fence and Tyke and I made for this mountain top. We came along just about as far as this, and I was going to turn back when a sea gull came flying overhead and Tyke suddenly set off in chase. Before I could stop him he had gone over the edge.

"When I looked down he was crouching on the ledge there. If he'd gone over anywhere else he'd have gone straight to the bottom. I knew I could climb down all right and I thought I could get back again too, so I went down after him and managed to push him up to safety. I'd have been all right myself, too, but the ledge is pretty narrow, you know, and a piece of the rock broke off under my feet and down I went.

"Fortunately, as I went down I caught hold of the ledge with my hands for an instant and that broke the fall. There's a bit of a stream down there and an overgrowth of moss and grass so I didn't fall right on the bare rock. I spent the rest of the afternoon and evening in hunting for a possible way to escape. But it's about as safe a prison as you could find."

As soon as Sir John finished his breakfast, they set out for home, soon reached the automobiles, in a very few minutes more found themselves at the bottom of Pen y Bryn lane, and then groaning up the steep narrow incline to the house. Sir John refused Gwen's eager invitation to come inside but, as he stood at the door of the car saying good-bye, he let his hands fall on her shoulder for a moment.

"I shall come to say 'Thank you' to you another time, Gwen," he said; "but, believe me, I am very grateful!"

The car puffed and snorted and backed as it made the narrow turn; then it disappeared round the corner of the lane.

But this was to be a day of unexpected happenings. When Gwen opened the door and walked into the hall a familiar figure, but one she was not at all prepared to see, came to meet her.

"Why, Father!"

Rushing forward she threw her arms round him. Then Mildred came and pushed her away to get her turn.

"Well, my dears, I am very glad to see you safely back from wherever you have been! I hear there have been all kinds of adventures while Mother and I have been away!"

Before either of them could answer another voice welcomed them, and there were more hugs and exclamations as Mrs. Richards came out of the dining-room.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Gwen and Mildred Richards, staying with their aunt at Pen y Bryn, their old family dwelling place in Wales, had become very friendly with Bodwyn, son of Sir John Penrhyddon, their neighbor. Late one evening, Bodwyn telephoned to tell Gwen that the horse, Sirdar, on which Sir John had gone riding that afternoon, had returned alone to the stable and they had been unable to get any news of his rider or the little terrier, Tyke, who went with them. A searching party tramped over the fields with lanterns that night but found no sign of Sir John. At dawn next morning, Gwen waked and, climbing into the tower, turned her father's powerful field glasses on the surrounding mountains. Seeing a small white spot moving about on one, she thought of Tyke; started alone up the mountain and found the little terrier guarding his master, who had slipped into a chasm. Sir John was quite safe and urged Gwen to return and bring help to pull him out.

They Reached the Summit at Last, and There Was Tyke Lying at the Edge of the Chasm

Let's Explore!

"I wish we could go away," sighed Jack, staring disconsolately out of the window.

"So do I," agreed Jean, his twin sister. "When we go abroad we see lots of new and interesting things."

"Yes, do you remember how we poked about in all those funny little side streets when we were in Holland last year? That was fun if you like."

"I wish we could do some more exploring," said Jean.

Ruth, their elder sister, put down her sewing and pushed back her chair. While the twins had been talking she had done some useful thinking. Going abroad was one of the most delightful experiences imaginable, but you couldn't rush off to some other country every time you felt like it.

"Listen, you two, I have a plan!" she said, and springing up she fetched a large map from the cupboard and hung it on the door.

"See that?" she asked.

"It's London," said Jean.

"Nothing new about London," Jack observed, sticking his hands into his pockets.

"Isn't there?" said Ruth, and taking a piece of chalk she began to draw a wavy line round certain portions in its center. The line went from Charing Cross to Oxford Circus, then round the Park and Kensington Gardens straight to Victoria and back to Charing Cross again.

"Our" London

"Whatever is that for?" asked Jack.

"That is the size of our London," Ruth answered.

Jean frowned as if she did not understand.

"How do you mean?"

'Don't you see? That is all that we know about the town we live in, and I don't expect we know even that bit very well either."

The idea seemed to surprise the twins, and for a moment neither spoke. Then Jack said in a superior voice, "I've been outside that line. I went to the Lord Mayor's Show once. We were quite near the Mansion House."

"Yes, and I've been to the Tower," Jean put in quickly.

"That was long ago, and I don't expect you remember much about it," said Ruth. "Now, my idea is that we go exploring at home."

The twins looked doubtful.

"That's not nearly as much fun as exploring abroad," said Jack.

"It'll be all museums and things," was Jean's comment.

"Oh no, it won't," said Ruth. "You have both been reading Dickens, haven't you? Well, wouldn't it be rather fun to find the original houses mentioned in the stories you are reading and see what they look like?"

"But will they still be here?" asked Jack.

"Some of them will, although they are fast disappearing."

"I could take pictures of them with my new camera!" cried Jean with sudden interest.

Both children were hopping up and down with eagerness now.

Dick Whittington Too

"And there was Dick Whittington," suggested Jack. "We could follow him up too."

"That would be at the Mansion House," put in Jean.

"And the Guildhall," Ruth added.

"And somewhere there's the stone Dick sat on when he heard the bells of London," said Jack. "it would be interesting to find that."

"Yes, and I could take it's picture," said Jean.

"We might trace the old Roman roads through London," said Ruth.

"When can we start?" cried the twins.

"We must think it all out very carefully," said Ruth, getting out a paper pad and pencil. "What shall we explore first?"

"Dickens' Land," said Jean promptly. "We are reading his books."

"I'll photograph all the places and we'll make a book of them," said Jean.

"I'll collect Roman roads, and Roman baths, and—and walls," Jack said. "What will you collect, Ruth?"

"London types," answered Ruth. "Flower women, and 'pearlies.'"

The next day they went to the public library and took out several books on London from which they made a list of the places associated with Dickens' characters, many of these being in the City and the less prosperous districts on the south side of the river. They marked each place carefully on the pocket map of London they had bought.

Then, at last, they were ready. With the map, a note-book, and Jean's camera, they set off, visiting the Monument first because it was there that Tom Pinch found himself with Miss Pecksniff. Soon after this Ruth saw something for her own collection, a strange looking character in a crushed strawberry colored tail coat, a bright red waistcoat and a top hat.

"Who on earth can he be?" asked Jack and Jean together.

"A Bank of England Messenger," Ruth told them. "He's No. I in my collection!"

"Good! But where's my Roman road?" said Jack. "Look, I believe it's over there!"

They crossed to the other side and found, upon the wall of a very narrow way, the name, "Watling Street."

"Can you believe it was made nearly two thousand years ago?" said Jack, staring at the little old road with its warehouses pressing in on either side. It seemed impossible that it had once been the main road to Dover.

"It's jolly interesting, isn't it?" Jack went on.

"Yes, but not much good for photographs," said Jean, "it's much too dark. Can we go to the George Inn now?"

"Next time," said Ruth. "We have done all our exploring for today, and it's getting late."

As they went down the moving staircase to the Underground the twins found themselves thinking of the next, and the next, and the next places they would explore.

What Bird Is That?

By Laura Benét

When the winter has been a fairly mild one and days lengthen and skies clear for March—then boys and girls who have a country home or can get out into the country—watch out for your birds! You will never have a better chance to study them. While tree trunks are stark and branches bare, their movements can be easily watched. Perhaps, by hanging a suet log on a nearby tree or keeping a feeding tray outside your window, you may have had them all winter. Sunflower and millet seeds would have lured them. But, in any case, you can have them now for the asking.

One of the first to come to a suet log will be the familiar, white-breasted nuthatch. He likes to hunt in couples. Early morning watching will discover him and his mate in blue-blackish winter coats, sidling and sliding up and down the tree trunk, for they are fond of suet. Though not a rare visitor, the nuthatch is lovable and not too shy. He "yank, yanks" through his nose. In turn, the small black-and-white-dotted, downy woodpecker may alight on some higher branch of that same tree. Or a pair of red-breasted woodpeckers will drum diligently on its trunk with a sound that is unmistakable.

Your winter feeding station will bring the junco or snowbird who likes insects, berries and the seeds from weeds. A plump little fellow he is, about the size of an English sparrow and looks like an alderman after a banquet. There is always good living where he comes from. His coat is a dark slate gray and he may be spotted in flying by the white fan of his outer tail feathers. Listen for his voice. It is like a tattoo over a taut wire.

King of the Woods

Another of your guests will be the tiny, black-capped chickadee only five inches long but so tame that he can be trained to come to the feeding tray or sill and take the seed from your hand. The flaming cardinal, that king of the woods and his mate of the neat olive feathers may come too. You can coax them with large kernels of yellow corn shelled directly from the ear. A morning call from them is exciting enough to lighten the whole day. Sometime you may have the happy experience of seeing the cardinal flash through a patch of winter-stripped woods like a comet.

Take a stroll over the bridge of a country brook or small creek. Brightening weather may bring a kingfisher flying swiftly over the water — vanishing as swiftly. In looks, he is the very image of the popinjay in Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" because of the prominent, long bill by which he seizes his fish. His coat is greenish-blue with much glaring white vest underneath. Though you might at long range confuse his color, you could never mix his note with that of the bluejay. The jay's voice is a harsh scream, the kingfisher's call is a rattle such as boys use on New Year's Eve celebrations. As the creek's waters grow warmer in spring sun, the white herons or cranes that you saw in the fall, will come back to their favorite places. Perhaps they will bring with them the small, green heron who is less common and a real find.

Take Field Glasses Along

Soaring over your head or perching on a fence rail or telegraph post, are the sparrow-hawks or sparhawks, a variety of small falcon. Knights used them for hunting in the Middle Ages. They measure 10 inches and are very good looking with much reddish brown and a dash of blue on their upper parts. They make highly intelligent pets though they must be kept on a leash and require bits of raw beef, field mice or sparrows for food.

As you watch for them, you will be sure to see hordes of the ever-present, noisy crows in the fields, also the turkey buzzard swooping overhead on the lookout for prey. Any carrion, even a land turtle, will bring them down for their scent is weirdly keen. Observe the steadiness of a buzzard's soaring wings. In flight they resemble an airplane more nearly than those of any other bird.

Passing on a dirt road beside a quiet patch of woods, you startle a flock of 15 or 20 bluebirds, taking dust baths in the sun. They rise instantly and dart away but not before you notice the female bird. She is of a modest bluish-gray with none of her mate's brilliant color. If your tread is noiseless, that smallest member of the bird procession,—a tiny winter wren—may peep from some low twig, scolding indignantly at having been sighted. Or you spy a flicker, the picturesque brown woodpecker with yellow wing linings and a red splash on the back of his head. A big bird he is, 12½ inches long and says "flicker" as if with a cleft palate "kuck, kuck, kuck."

Now that March takes the calendar, you should hear from a peaceful, hidden thicket, the cry of a mourning dove—a small one with pointed, white-edged tail, His wail is plaintive like a child's—"croo-ah, croo-croo." He appears at about the time maple sugar buckets are fastened to the trees—in Pennsylvania, not Vermont.

Use your sharp eyes and good ears, a pair of opera glasses and take a notebook along. You will soon have dozens of birds on your list and now is the time to begin.

Winter Buds

Identifying the evergreens by their buds is rather like asking the name of a fellow convention member wearing this information in a lapel name-card, for evergreens wear their leaves all winter long and these are ordinarily the best guide to determining species.

Among evergreen winter buds, however, those of the Douglas Spruce, or Red Fir, stand out because of their size. Instead of being small and inconspicuous, these are larger than most evergreen buds, with the terminal buds—the buds which in June will give rise to branchlets increasing the size of the tree—all a quarter of an inch in length and almost twice as large as the lateral buds.

Douglas Spruce is one of America's two trees belonging to the genus, Pseudotsuga, a curious name which botanists label almost "barbarous" because it combines the Greek pseudo or false with the Japanese tsuga, the name of the hemlock-tree. Both groups are limited in range to North America, Japan, central and southwestern China and Formosa, with the hemlock also common among the Himalayas.

Photograph by Rutherford Platt

Buds of the Douglas Spruce or Red Fir

A Song of Spring

Spring comes this way! Before the first
Thin line of green across the ground,
Before her cup brims to the thirst
Of those too long by winter bound,
The robin with his copper bell
Rings out the news in one clear note
That sounds the gong of winter's knell:
He sings, with frost still at his throat.
But in his heart he wears the red
Of sunsets fair and yet to be;
For dreaming is his daily bread,
And faith his certain melody.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE

Paging the Young Author

By Velma Lewis Ingraham

VII

There are many written forms in which you may express your ideas, one of which may appeal to you more than the others. It is well to try several forms. Many of the best short stoty writers served an apprenticeship writing news items, and almost every writer has at some time tried his hand at verse.

Try yourself at the various written forms—poems, essays, sketches, news articles, plays, and stories.

We will consider the story in these articles because undoubtedly that is the reader's favorite form of written entertainment. The story has no purpose other than entertainment. If you wish to give information or record a true happening you should present your material in the form of an essay, sketch, or news item.

The story is fiction. No one expects the story to be true. You may base your story on a fact, but when you write it, you should feel free to twist that fact in any way that will best entertain your reader. You will not be deceiving him; he will know that what you have written is purely fiction, written to entertain him.

The story also differs from the essay or sketch in that the story presents and solves a problem. In very simple form this is the general story problem:

1. A person wants something.
2. He works against obstacles to get it.
3. He gets it or he gives up.

It is best for him to get the thing he set out for, provided his ambition was a right one, for readers like stories to end happily.

There are endless variations to this simple story outline. Save a number of blank pages in your book at this point to start a collection of story problems. Write these problems down in their most simple form. For example:

1. Dick Jones desires to become an artist.
2. He works against obstacles (lack of money, distance from any art school, preference of his parents that he become a farmer, etc.) to get the education.
3. He gets his education and success.

You understand that this is the merest frame-work of a story. A great deal of thought must be put on this problem before an entertaining story will grow from it. However it is well to put such brief outlines down in your note-book, then someday you will come back to them with more ideas, and the day will come when you can turn them into complete stories.

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The Home Forum

A Poet in Every Home

AS SO often, Mr. Maploony and I had drifted from the ad-hung streets to the empty shore of the Tidal Basin to sit on the bench always waiting for us there in the lee of the bicycle shack. Nobody else in this city of six hundred thousand ever wanted that bench, in the winter months anyway. January might blow on the north side of the shack, but on the sunward side it was always April. We were as detached from the throb of things as the wild ducks that had dropped into the Basin to rest and remained to winter.

"After all, this is the place we will remember most affectionately," said Mr. Maploony. "When I at last have my farm and you visit me to take back all the cracks at my expense, it won't be the dome of the Capitol or the marble of the Memorial that will cry 'forsaken' to us. It'll be this bench, this untidy pool, the memory of this sun and these icicles almost dripping down our necks, that will move us to tender remarks. Isn't that so?"

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"IT IS SO. I shall not even call your attention to the one falsity in your summing up."

"You mean that you won't have the decency to take back the wisecracks?" Mr. Maploony asked.

"No, I mean I shall never have to."

"I could buy it tomorrow," Mr. Maploony said arrogantly. "But I wonder—"

"That's better," I said.

"I wonder if sometimes," Mr. Maploony went on unperturbed, "if sometimes a bird in the bush isn't worth two in the hand."

"Now you're going poet," I said.

"Let me say for you a poem touching this," Mr. Maploony replied. "Do you mind?"

I snuggled comfortably down into my overcoat and my friend spoke these lines in a low, not unmasical voice that covered up any awkwardness in their rather rail-fencelike bareness:

"WHY MUST THE LOVED—

"There were, as they say, two birds in my life:
A bringer of April to house and barn,
And another, whose wings had felt the knife,
That never strayed far from my scattered corn.

One loved the sun, and when August faltered
Forsook my bread with a gay disdain
To follow the leaves—No season altered
The other's devotion to me and mine.

And one was true in her creature part,
The other failed me the coming spring,
The bird that was suffered too near my heart—
Why must the loved be the one a-wing?"

He stopped. "Very nice," I murmured.

"I said it to a member of our literary club and she didn't like it," Mr. Maploony went on. "She thought it was sad."

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"WHAT IS SHE doing in a literary club?" I asked. "She ought to be in a music house engaged in changing all the minor passages in the masters into major! Sad, my eye! Then twilight's sad because you can't keep the sun forever, and autumn's sad, and it is heartbreaking because your son grows up and leaves home. Now it *would* be sad if you didn't love the one a-wing. I'll admit that it seems unfair to the hen in the poem, the devoted, the egg-laying, the wing-clipt. All that goes for nothing when a gypsy-hearted wren appears and brings an April of song to your commonplace surroundings. Naturally the song-lover prefers the warble to the useful cackle. Naturally the imaginative corn-scatterer feels wistful when she goes. Of course, the poem is only partially true."

"How so?" Mr. Maploony asked.

"It's about things, isn't it? not people? The person you suffer near your heart usually stays there."

"Yes, that's true."

"Tell your literary clubber that," I said. "It may open her eyes a bit to love. Love without wings, indeed! But I don't see very clearly the connection between this poem and your farm in the bush."

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"IT'S JUST THE old cowardly doubt," Mr. Maploony said. "My dream-farm has given me such endless happiness that I wonder how much I'd lose if I actually got it."

"Well, you know the old saw," I said. "'Tis better to have farmed and lost—By the way, Maploony, who wrote the wren poem?"

"I did," Mr. Maploony said quietly.

Three wild ducks rose, embarrassed, and sped away as Mr. Maploony uttered this enormity.

"Come, come," I said, "you see how even nature abhors the too-facetious."

"But I did," Mr. Maploony asserted, pleased. "I can prove it," and he lifted a wad of papers from an inside pocket. "There's how I had it first."

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THE EVIDENCE WOULD have convinced even a jury. If he had worked a New England acre as he had worked over these twelve lines, he'd've had a winter's store of sustenance instead of a mere poem, but I think the poem and my delight in his accomplishment pleased him more. "Well, well," I said at length. "At long last this proves what I have always suspected, namely, that there is a poet hid in every home, even a home of one."

"I never thought of that," Mr. Maploony said.

"There must be," I said. "Every child is a poet. That's certain. Look at the imps on the screen. Why is it that the worst child in any film is better than the best adult? Because of the poet in him. And why does the audience respond immediately? Because the child wakes the poet sleeping in each one of them. Listen to children talking. It's often pure poetry. And even when they are cramped into expressing themselves through a pencil-point, you get poetry. This sort of thing can't be lost entirely. It gets overlaid by the too-much-with-us world, but it's there. Women, unless they belong to literary clubs, can see it in their grown men. Aren't they always saying: 'Sam's just a boy at heart'? And that means just a poet at heart. And I don't doubt that, if we men had the same perspicacity, we'd be saying: 'Matilda's just a girl, after all.' Don't you agree?"

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"YES, I DO," Mr. Maploony said, but I could see that he hadn't been following me very closely. He was shuffling his papers a trifle impatiently, anxious for me to be through with my truisms. And then the light broke on me suddenly. He *was* a poet. Simon-pure, double-dyed, implacable. And why was I sure? Because the one thing he wanted was to read me his next poem. That was the test. The Ancient Mariner over again. In Coleridge's day one hadn't to listen to that long recital of those wondrous stanzas to know that a poet had arrived. No, the eagerness to stop one in every three to recite to. The glittering look of unassuaged desire for an audience. That marked the poet and it was now marking Mr. Maploony. Perhaps, I thought tragically, our walks have been ruined forever. But I could not spoil that childlike anticipation in his face, his innocent surety that he had me. Besides, I had some little curiosity to hear his poem.

So I asked: "Have you anything else to show me by any chance?"

"Why, yes, I think I have," Mr. Maploony said. "Here's one I've been working on. I'm not sure that you can follow it the first time. It's a bit irregular."

"Read it," I begged.

"I'm thinking of calling it *One Moment More*."

It was peaceful there in the sunlight and Mr. Maploony's voice took me back into the authentic realm of fancy, as he read:

"Perhaps I was witched by the time of day,
For somewhere between the road and the hill
My house was lost—whisked clean away
By the craft of dusk to a place unknown;
I had to admire the uncanny skill
Of evening at making my home its own.
When suddenly smoke in a pearly puff
Flew from the chimney (still hid to stay)
Like a sleeping partridge flushed from the rough.
It circled up to a safer air,
And then I saw as I waited there
That I hadn't looked high nor long enough.
For each moment the night held my path—
and me in it—
The moon strode nearer to light the hollow:
I would find my way by her way in a minute—
You can't lead nature, but you can follow.

I found my house, I forgot to add;
This happened when I was quite a lad."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

A Voice of Spring

(In Bernstorff Park, Denmark)

IT WAS the hour of dusk, an hour which in these northern latitudes is short. Two thrushes were singing nearby, each note dropping crystal clear into a background of soundlessness. Presently they stopped—leaving for a moment an almost intolerable emptiness. Then through the gathering dusk came the loud love-note of the male Titmouse (Parus major), *Musvit* as it is called in Danish, the note resembling the noise of the sharpening of a saw. No matter in what part of the world I was living—and the titmouse is found almost everywhere except in South America and parts of Australia—the note of this bird would make me think that spring had come, although buds are not yet awake.

It is not a musical sound, and it can scarcely be called a song; but in an instant the note brings back memories of other notes and spring in other lands. I hear again the whisper of long grass combed by the wind, the cry of young lambs, the scent of the newly ploughed earth, the cold clear slant of green rain; I feel a warm wind blowing over a sea of yellow gorse, and see in the gathering night the great pale discs of elder bloom. These, and much more, for me make up the sweet fragrance of spring.

E. A. K.

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THE SONG THRUSH: *A Wood-Engraving by Charles F. Tunnicliffe, Exhibited at the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, London*

ONE of England's most constant and best loved wild singers is the song thrush. When boughs are still darkly set with sealed buds, the thrush is already singing the return of spring. Even his plumage matches the early season, when colors are still airy and tender; for the soft golden feathers, flecked with brown, harmonize with the pollen-filled hazel catkins in the hedgerows.

This slender shapely bird loves to sing, perched high up among the branches of a tall elm or on the sturdy shoots of the horse chestnut. The nest is usually confidingly placed, where it is not difficult to discover; and in the compact cup—like a huge acorn smoothly lined with mud—are placed the four or five eggs of hedge-sparrow blue, lightly dotted at the top with dark purplish-brown spots.

Many English poets have commemorated the song thrush, and it was Browning who noted its delicious trick of repeating its song phrases. This is how he describes the fresh ecstasy of its singing:

That's the wise thrush; he sings
each song twice over,
Lest you should think he never
could recapture
The first fine careless rapture!

Mr. Charles Tunnicliffe, with his graver, has given his version of the song thrush in this spontaneous wood-engraving.

Going to See Sibelius

IT WAS on a fine day in June that I went to see Sibelius in the country. After a drive through sunny fields, the car turned suddenly to the left, leaving the highway for the private road leading to the master's home. As we came to the edge of a wood I discovered a white house with a high, steep roof, charmingly situated on a hill and sheltered by transparent pale birches and sombre firs. On the slope in front of the house there were glimpses of flowers between the trunks of the trees and farther down at the foot of the hill a tennis court lay surrounded by green meadows. A winding road led up to the main entrance.

I rang the bell and was shown into the drawing-room. Opposite the entrance there was a window, which opened on a very attractive view: across the waving cornfields you saw the glittering surface of one of those famous Finnish lakes, which used to be one thousand when we were young, but whose number, with the progress of journalism, tourism and other glorious achievements of modern civilization, has been officially increased to sixty thousand. A grand piano, some bookshelves and white chairs gave the room an inviting character. The walls were covered with paintings by our best Finnish artists, given to Sibelius as marks of friendship and admiration. Among them there was an old portrait of the master by his friend Gallén-Kallela. You could tell from the look of the young man on the canvas that he would make the world listen to him.

After a while I heard a chair being moved on the upper floor and then steps coming down the staircase. The door opened and Sibelius entered the room. "You must excuse me," he said. "I did not hear you coming. Have you been waiting long?" I told him that it was quite out of the question that he should wait for me and that I had only just arrived. "So much the better," he said. "And now, let me welcome you in my own house and tell you how glad I am to see you here." . . .

The door to the dining-room opened and I was introduced to Madame Sibelius and her second daughter, whereupon I was asked to sit down to table. The dining-room was built in the old Northern style. Opposite the entrance there was a large open chimney-piece, and the walls consisted of solid round logs painted brown. . . .

It is impossible to imagine a more perfect host than Sibelius. He combines with the great kindliness and exquisite manners of a *grand seigneur* the fascinating talk and wide outlook of a great intellectual. . . .

One of Sibelius' chief interests is historical reading. At table he discussed different historical and political matters. There was something original, picturesque and amusing about his view of every subject he mentioned.—BENGT DE TÖRNE, in "Sibelius: A Close-Up." (London: Faber. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

God's Perfect Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERSONAL condemnation has never reformed a sinner. It has never freed a drug addict, never led to the return of stolen property, never healed disease. But the annihilation of error through the understanding of Christian Science, which exposes its unreality, has brought healing, reformation, and a fulfilled desire for righteous living to a great number of people.

This Science does not condone or encourage erroneous beliefs or practices. It condemns all error, sees it for what it is—a falsity, and so detaches it from substantiality that, having nothing to uphold it, it falls by its own weight and disappears into its own nothingness.

Christian Science teaches us not to condemn the individual to whom the error seems affixed. Instead, it enables us to see the true man, where false, material sense sees the opposite, so-called mortal, man.

This was the practice of Jesus, in regard to which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." That her interpretation of his method is correct is proved by his own words (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." The only way to be perfect is by reflecting God's perfection. The recognition of the true status of being is the spiritual animus, the quickening spirit, that kindles hope and brings about realization.

When man is referred to as perfect, in Science, this is not the sinning, sick, erroneous concept, which the mortal eye beholds. It is man in the highest and the only true meaning; man in the image of divine Love, the man referred to in the first chapter of Genesis, made in the likeness of God. Man has no quality which his creator did not make, no intelligence apart from Mind, no love apart from Love, no consciousness apart from Soul, no good apart from God, his heavenly Father.

What, then, of the mortal who seems dishonest, disabled, or discordant? He is not God's man. He has no real origin, no creator; so he is not real. Whatever seems to be that is unlike God, good, is unreal or untrue. It is illusion, myth, mirage.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 152), "Truth has a healing effect, even when not fully understood." The following incident illustrates the import of this sentence. A young woman in mental and physical distress walked into the office of a Christian Science practitioner. She said she knew nothing about Christian Science, but wanted to know if it would do her any good. She was lovingly assured that it would help her. Furthermore, as it seemed to the inquirer, the practitioner regarded her with more compassion than anyone else had ever done. Without any questioning as to whether she had been "saved," wanted to be "saved," was willing to reform, or even before inquiring into the nature of her present difficulties, the practitioner said simply, "You are God's perfect child."

The young woman had no understanding of what the practitioner meant. No one had ever hinted at such a thing to her before, and she had reason to believe no one had ever thought such a thing in connection with her. But the words were said with such firm conviction and authority that to dispute them would have seemed entirely out of place. The practitioner made other statements, not fully comprehended by the young woman, who had entered the office discouraged, despondent, and considering herself a failure in general. But truth had its "healing effect." Something assured her that what the practitioner said was in some wonderful way right. She left the office with greater buoyancy, hope, and expectation of good than she had ever before experienced, and physical healing followed. "Even when not fully understood," the truth declared to her there had given her something more precious than she could explain. She was God's perfect child!

As she went out into the street, she felt a great tenderness, compassion, and understanding for those who had seemingly wronged her. God's perfect child could be loving, kind, forgiving. She felt herself under an immutable panoply of protection, shielded against all that the world could attempt to do to frighten or dismay her. She immediately began the study of Christian Science, and soon found more peace than she had believed possible.

Christian Science proclaims the truth, You are God's perfect child, to the individual in whatever circumstances it finds him. Thus does it obey the command of God, spoken through Isaiah (40:1), "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God." Distress occasioned by poverty, sin, sickness, belief in an unhappy past or fear of a desolate future, vanishes before the acceptance of this divine proclamation. In the infinitude of Love, in the allness of good, there is no outcast, no prisoner. Not one is unloved, unlovely, or deserted. Each one is, and always has been, God's perfect child. In the strength of this immortal fact one leaps for joy, praises God, and takes possession of his inheritance, his birthright of eternal good—now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Guds fullkomne barn

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

FORDØMMELSE av personen har aldri omvendt nogen synder. Det har aldri befriet nogen fra henfallenhet til stimulanser eller bedøvelsesmidler, aldri ført til tilbakelevering av stjålen eiendom, aldri helbredet sykdom. Men tilintetgjørelsen av villfarelse ved forståelsen av Kristen Videnskap, som blottstiller dens uvirkelighet, har bragt en tallrik skare av mennesker helbredelse, omvendelse og opfyllelsen av deres ønske om å leve rett og riktig.

Denne Videnskap hverken undskylder eller opmuntrer til uriktige forestillinger eller handlinger. Den fordømmer all villfarelse, ser den som det den er—et bedrag, og skiller den så avgjort fra alt som er substansielt, at den ikke lenger har noget som holder den oppe og derfor faller i kraft av sin egen vekt og forsvinner i sin egen intethet.

Kristen Videnskap lærer oss ikke å fordømme det individ som villfarelsen synes å være knyttet til. Den setter oss i stand til å se det sanne menneske hvor den falske, materielle sans ser det motsatte, det såkalte dødelige menneske.

Dette var Jesu fremgangsmåte, om hvilken Mary Baker Eddy, Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, skriver i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 476 og 477): "Jesus så i Videnskapen det fullkomne menneske, som viste sig for ham hvor det syndige dødelige menneske viser sig for dødelige. I dette fullkomne menneske så Frelseren Guds egen lignelse, og dette rette syn på mennesket helbredet de syke." At hennes fortolkning av hans metode er den rette, bevises av hans egne ord: "Derfor skal I være fullkomne, likesom eders himmelske Fader er fullkommen." Den eneste måte å være fullkommen på er å gjenspelle Guds fullkommenhet. Erkjennelsen av menneskets sanne tilværelsestilstand er den åndelige spore, den tilskyndende ånd, som tender håpet og hitfører virkeliggjørelsen.

Når mennesket i Videnskapen omtales som fullkomment, menes ikke det syndige, syke, feilaktige begrep, som det materielle øie ser. Det siktes til mennesket i den høieste og eneste sanne betydning, mennesket i den guddommelige Kjærlighets billede, det menneske som omtales i første kapitel av Første Mosebok, det som er skapt i Guds lignelse. Mennesket har ingen egenskap som ikke dets skaper har skapt, ingen intelligens skilt fra Sinn, ingen kjærlighet skilt fra Kjærlighet, ingen bevissthet skilt fra Sjel, intet godt skilt fra Gud, dets himmelske Fader.

Hvad er så den dødelige som synes å være uærlig, udyktiggjort, disharmonisk? Han er ikke Guds menneske. Han har ikke nogen virkelig oprinnelse, ikke nogen skaper; han er derfor ikke virkelig. Alt som synes å eksistere, men er ulikt Gud, det gode, er uvirkelig eller usant. Det er en illusjon, myte, luftspeiling.

Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health*, s. 152): "Sannheten har en helbredende virkning, selv om den ikke blir fullt ut forstått." Følgende hendelse anskueliggjør betydningen av denne setning. En ung kvinne, som hadde store mentale og legemlige vanskeligheter, kom inn på en Kristen Videnskaps praktiserendes kontor. Hun sa at hun ikke visste noget om Kristen Videnskap, men ønsket å få vite om den kunde gjøre noget for henne. Den praktiserende forsikret henne vennlig at den vilde hjelpe henne. Enn videre forekom det den besøkende at den praktiserende så på henne med mere medfølelse enn nogen annen nogensinne hadde gjort. Uten å forhøre sig om hun var blitt "frelst", ønsket å bli "frelst" eller var villig til å omvende sig, ja endog før hun spurte hvad hennes vanskeligheter bestod i, sa den praktiserende disse enkle ord: "De er Guds fullkomne barn."

Den unge kvinne hadde ingen forståelse av hvad den praktiserende mente. Ingen hadde nogensinne antydet noget slikt for henne, og hun hadde grunn til å tro at ingen nogensinne hadde tenkt noget slikt i forbindelse med henne. Men ordene blev sagt med slik fast overbevisning og myndighet at det vilde ha synes helt upassende å gjøre innvendinger. Den praktiserende sa forskjellige andre ting som ikke blev fullt ut forstått av den unge kvinne, som var kommet inn på kontoret motløs, nedslått og med følelsen av at hennes liv i det store og hele var mislykket. Men sannheten hadde den "helbredende virkning". Det var noget som forsikret henne at hvad den praktiserende hadde sagt, på en eller annen vidunderlig måte var riktig. Hun gikk ut av kontoret med større livslyst, håp og forventning enn hun nogensinne før hadde følt, og den legemlige helbredelse inntrådte. "Selv om den ikke [blev] fullt ut forstått", hadde sannheten som der blev fremført for henne, gitt henne noget som var kosteligere enn hun kunde forklare i ord. Hun var Guds fullkomne barn!

Da hun kom ut på gaten, var hun fylt av en inderlig ømhet, medfølelse og forståelse overfor dem som tilsynelatende hadde forurettet henne. Det var mulig for Guds fullkomne barn å være kjærlig, vennlig, tilgivende. Hun følte sig under en uforanderlig beskyttelsens rustning, vernet mot alt som verden kunde forsøke å gjøre for å skremme henne eller gjøre henne motløs. Hun begynte øieblikkelig å studere Kristen Videnskap, og fant snart mere fred enn hun hadde trodd var mulig.

Kristen Videnskap forkynner denne sannhet: "Du er Guds fullkomne barn," til den enkelte i hvilke omstendigheter den enn måtte finne ham. På denne måte adlyder den Guds befaling som vi finner hos Esaias (40:1): "Trøst, trøst mitt folk, sier eders Gud." Lidelse og nød som følge av fattigdom, synd, sykdom, tro på en ulykkelig fortid eller frykt for en trøstesløs fremtid, forsvinner når denne guddommelige erklæring godtas. I Kjærlighetens uendelighet, i det godes allhet, finnes det ingen som er utstøtt, ingen fange. Det finnes ikke én som ikke er elsket, ikke én som er frastøtende eller forlatt. Hver enkelt er, og har alltid vært, Guds fullkomne barn. Styrket i forvissningen om denne udødelige kjensgjerning vil et menneske juble av glede, prise Gud og ta sin arv i besiddelse, sin fødselsrett til det evige godehver og nu.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Rare Americana

STUDENTS and historians will long recognize the great debt owed to Mr. Clements for a collection that will make it necessary for future historians to make a pilgrimage to Ann Arbor rather than to any other library in the country. . . .

The son of a steel manufacturer, William L. Clements provides one of the rare instances of a son successfully taking over and expanding his father's business. He retired a wealthy man in 1924. In 1923 he presented to the University of Michigan his accumulated books and manuscripts together with the building in which they now rest. . . .

The library is rich in unique and valuable Americana and includes 50,000 documents of the Earl of Shelburne, British Prime Minister at the end of the American revolution; 25,000 documents and 350 handmade maps of Sir Henry Clinton comprising the actual British Headquarters Papers; 15 folio manuscript volumes of Lord Germain, British Colonial Secretary; and the official files of General Thomas Gage, British Commander-in-Chief. This is probably the most important bundle of manuscripts that ever crossed the Atlantic. There are also in the collection Burgoyne's and Cornwallis' letters reporting surrender; Benjamin Franklin's letter refusing to compensate the Tories; Pitcairn's report of the Battle of Lexington, and a letter of Christopher Columbus describing his first voyage.—From "Books About Books," by WINSLOW L. WEBBER. (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint.)

Journey's End

WHAT fine new garments
Old streets, friendly houses wear!
Has nothing altered?

D. M. D.

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AND
HEALTH
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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1938 ☆☆ K

Grange Fights Sales Tax Plan For Bay State

But Taxpayers' Federation Defends Measure as Aid to Homeowners

Called 'Relief Levy'

Farm Group Says Proposal Threatens Trade and Agriculture

The Massachusetts State Grange and the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations were lined up today on opposite sides of the proposed 2 per cent sales tax to finance the $45,000,000 annual relief bill.

Although these two organizations previously had stood together in support of biennial legislative sessions, the State Grange was ready to fight against the sales tax as tending toward "financial destruction of state-wide farming and industry," and the Taxpayers' Federation was supporting the proposal as the only financial salvation for overtaxed real estate.

The Grange opposition was announced last night by Everett W. Stone of Auburn, State Master of the Grange. The Taxpayers' Federation stand was reiterated today in the March issue of "Taxtalk," a Federation publication.

Take Opposite Sides

The Federation is making a drive to muster widespread support for the sales tax, or relief tax as the officials insist it is. The taxpayers organization is appealing to members of its member associations to send delegates to the hearing before the Legislative Committees on Public Welfare and Taxation on March 28 and 29, when the proponents will be heard. The Grange, on the other hand, is in the ranks of the opposition whose arguments will be heard on March 31 and April 1.

Pointing out that Massachusetts is surrounded by five non-sales tax states, Mr. Stone said the Grange Executive Committee "is convinced that if the sales tax is enacted it will result in the biggest wave of bootlegging this state has ever seen. I mean the bootlegging of everything from food and fuel to medicine and machinery."

Mr. Stone also contended that "for this organization to support the sales tax plan would be to place our approval on legislation that embodies the financial destruction of the farmer and industry. We would be supporting a proposal to tax the farmer, who is already over-assessed. We would be advocating driving business out of the state at an hour

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

John Roosevelt's Connection With 'Ad' Firm Denied

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Persistent reports that John Roosevelt, son of the President, would be associated with the advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., after graduation this spring from Harvard caused Roy S. Durstine, President of the firm, to issue the following statement today:

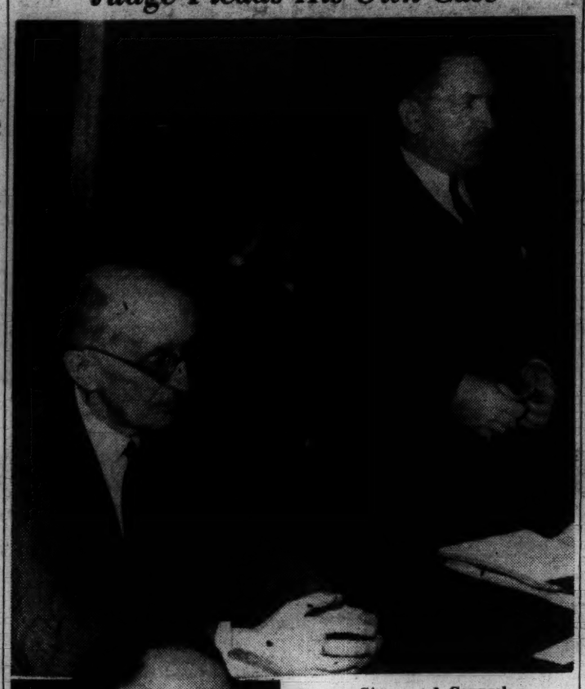
"John Roosevelt has had a number of talks with our Boston office and later with some of us here in New York about his interest in the advertising business.

"He is sincere in wanting to study this business seriously and without exploitation of his name. He has laid out a training course for himself to cover the next year or so in such a way to obtain a rounded training.

"These plans do not include a connection with Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne."

Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York is a member of the firm.

Judge Pleads His Own Case



Stone and Counsel

Judge Stone Is at Left; Robert Bushnell, Counsel, Is Standing

By a Staff Photographer

Martin R. Schofield

Democratic Representative From South Boston, Who Filed Bill for Ouster

Move for Ouster Of Judge Stone Is Blocked in Part

The Legislative Committee on Judiciary today recommended rejection of a petition to remove Judge Arthur P. Stone of the East Cambridge District Court. A move to impeach Judge Stone is still pending and a hearing will be given on it by the Rules Committee next week.

Judge Stone appeared at the hearing today to oppose the bill calling for his removal, which had been filed by Representative Martin R. Schofield (D) of South Boston. Representative Schofield appeared as the only proponent of the legislation.

Representative Schofield said:

"There is nothing personal in this, as far as I am concerned, because I don't even know Judge Stone. All I know is that there have been rumors and suspicion cast over the city against this gentleman. In justice to ourselves, we should either clear his name if he is not guilty, or take summary action if he is guilty."

The attempt to remove Judge Stone was started as a result of his efforts in obtaining the release of Howard Long from the Bridgewater State Farm where he was under sentence for a degeneracy offense. After his release Long went to New Hampshire where he was convicted on a murder charge. He is now under sentence to be hanged. Judge Stone was the executor and trustee of the estate of Howard Long's mother.

Robert T. Bushnell, Boston attorney, acted as Judge Stone's counsel at the hearing today. Under direct questioning from Mr. Bushnell, Judge Stone told of his connections with the Long case. After a series of questions Mr. Bushnell in closing, said:

"There isn't a shred of evidence that Judge Stone acted in any other manner than any other capable executor or trustee would have acted in such a case. The unfortunate result in this case is the risk society runs in all cases, particularly in cases of this type.

There was no other opposition. Judge Stone will be forced to appear before the House Committee on Rules next week when it holds a hearing on a bill filed by Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware, seeking Judge Stone's impeachment.

Worcester Takes Steps to Advance Slums Clearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 24—Plans for a "slum clearance" program in Worcester, which have been under discussion for several years, have finally advanced to the point where an order has been filed with the City Clerk by two members of the City Government calling on the City Council to favor petitioning the Federal Government to allocate $5,000,000 to finance the program.

The order also calls for the appointment of a commission as the first step in the move, this commission to make a study of the housing conditions in the city's poorer districts and make recommendations on how the desired amount can be spent to the best advantage.

Whereas Worcester, with its population of close to 200,000 people, has its share of those families who even under normal industrial conditions seem unable to maintain a decent standard of living, it has only about four small areas in different parts of the city that could be designated as "slum" districts in the sense that the word is used in refernce to the poverty-stricken districts in larger cities.

It is estimated by those interested in the proposed program that a sufficient number of low-cost houses can be constructed with the $5,000,000 to replace practically all of the city's dwellings that are so dilapidated as to be practically uninhabitable.

Drive for $1,400,000 In Back Auto Taxes On

In Boston Today

Boston Collector Starts Campaign

A drive to collect $1,400,000 in delinquent automobile excise taxes due the City of Boston was launched today by City Collector Merritt Thompson.

Bills covering excise taxes for the years 1929 to 1937 were sent out by Mr. Thompson's office, giving the car owners 30 days in which to make their overdue payments. After 30 days, it is understood, the Department plans to use its powers of attachment of income and property.

A formal statement by Mr. Thompson, who formerly managed Shepard's Store, said: "The Collector's Department is planning a drive against delinquent payers of motor vehicle excise taxes similar to that being successfully carried on against water bill delinquents, the Department proposes to use as much of the means in its power as is necessary to collect outstanding excise taxes for 1937 and prior years."

Counsel Clash At Ship Hearing

A clash over the appearance of a former teacher of Brookwood Labor College as a witness for the Government marked the fourth hearing of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corportation case before the National Labor Relations Board today.

As Bruce Bromley, counsel for the corporation, questioned the former teacher, Dr. David J. Saposs, about his economic views and past history, Edward Schneider, attorney for the NLRB, accused Mr. Bromley of "trying to drag a red scare into the hearing."

An examiner for the board is hearing charges of unfair labor practice brought against the Bethlehem Corporation by a C. I. O. shipbuilders' union.

'Hurdles' Raised Against 'Loopers'

In an attempt to stop youthful "loopers" from hurtling through Charlestown in stolen cars at speeds in excess of 60 miles an hour, WPA workers will start on Monday to take up portions of the paving on Bunker Hill Street, leaving only a narrow single lane for traffic in each direction at three points.

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said the proposed plan to build pits on Bunker Hill Street to stop "loopers" would be dangerous to the average, law-abiding driver.

"It is absurd," he said, "to interfere with the average motorist's right of way in order to take care of violations of the law."

Burglars Steal Auto and Firearms

Police teletype orders to pick up a Hudson sedan, registration D55B, and its occupants, went out this morning when it was reported that thieves had entered the automobile showroom of J. C. Harvey at 971 Commonwealth Avenue, and besides stealing the car, had taken 23 modern firearms from a museum armory, the contents of which are estimated to be worth more than $50,000.

The guns were valued at $685.

Mr. Harvey is known for his notable collection of firearms, representing foreign and American makes and covering practically the entire period of firearms' manufacture. He is reported to have paid $800 for one pistol, to complete his collection.

Italian Veterans Bill Not Indorsed

A bill which would allow Italian World War veterans to drill and parade with firearms was reported unfavorably yesterday by the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs. The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company have this firearms privilege.

Cooledge to Run For Revere Mayor

The first candidate for Mayor of Revere tossed his hat into the ring today as a law aimed at removing the incumbent was advanced in the State Senate.

Councilman Athel M. Cooledge of 207 Mountain Avenue, who on several occasions has opposed Mayor James M. O'Brien in the City Council, announced he will seek the Mayoralty in next December's nonpartisan biennial election.

He promised, if elected, to give the citizens of Revere an efficient Administration, but made no comment upon gambling and racketeering conditions found by State Police and Attorney General Paul A. Dever following the slaying of Louis Gaeta last November.

These conditions led Mr. Dever to ask the Legislature for a law permitting him to seek the removal of Mayor O'Brien. At present, no procedure exists for the removal of a Mayor in Massachusetts. A bill authorizing four members of the Supreme Court to remove a Mayor on charges brought by the Attorney General was advanced to third reading in the Senate late yesterday.

Bologna Workers' Strike Continues

Picketing continued peacefully this morning in the Boston market district as the bologna workers remained on strike for the second day in their effort to obtain higher wages in their 1938 contract.

Police said that a request for an extra detail of patrolmen was cancelled when the additional officers were found to be unnecessary. The usual patrol near the sausage factories reported the pickets were orderly this morning and that about 50 per cent of the workers were out.

This contrasted with the scene yesterday, when police arrested half a dozen men outside one of the factodies at closing time and several others during the lunch hour at another plant. Police reported several clashes between strikers and workers.

Boston Tax Office Open Until 5 P. M.

For the first time in the memory of City Hall officials, it is now possible for a taxpayer to pay his taxes any time up to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

City Collector Merritt Thompson, announcing a "New Deal" in the city's business office, said a clerk hereafter will be on duty in City Hall Annex each day until 5 p. m.

Heretofore, the tax office closed at 2 p. m.—an hour ahead of bank closing time and two hours ahead of many banks—and taxpayers who wished to pay their bills had to wait until the next day or put a check in the mails.

Kane's 'Hoosegow' Shown in Parade

A traveling jail rolled down the main streets of Woburn yesterday much to the surprise of the citizens.

Making its first appearance from hiding, Mayor William E. Kane's rolling "hoosegow," to be used for Woburn's "prominent and influential" inebriates, paraded through the city on its way to the State Armory.

Mayor Kane walked alongside the rubber-wheeled cage which was drawn by two horses. He warned citizens who were lining the streets looking at the affair with much awe that "I guess I'm not bluffing now."

Commenting on what was regarded by many as an unusual exhibition, Mayor Kane stated that "this cage is primarily intended for the men of prominence and influence who customarily have their drinks in their own private clubs, for the drunken drivers of that description, and for the men in whose hands an automobile is an engine of destruction. It is not intended to humiliate the poor man, who causes no disturbance and does not drive an automobile. It is for the bigwigs who have been able to fix their cases and get away with it."

Assail Governor

By a Staff Photographer

Joseph R. Cotton

Above, Republican Leader in the State Senate

Charles P. Howard

Former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance

Engineer Praises Merritt Parkway, Subject of Feud

HARTFORD, Conn., March 24 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross made public today a report by a consulting engineer from whom he sought technical advice in the controversy between two of his department heads over the Merritt Parkway which described the $25,000,000 super-highway as "an excellent piece of construction."

The engineer, Charles J. Bennett of Hartford, devoted the major part of his eight-page report to the design of bridges on the new Fairfield County Parkway, the principal matter of contention, and asserted the structures "do not constitute a serious menace to traffic under reasonable driving conditions."

The Governor asked Mr. Bennett "to make a study of all questions at issue, especially those relating to the bridges," after he was called upon to act as umpire in the bitter dispute between John A. MacDonald, Highway Commissioner, and Robert A. Hurley, Public Works Commissioner.

The engineer also said the bridge construction does not "reduce the capacity" of the Parkway as a whole to accommodate traffic because each of the 26-foot pavement lanes is widened about three feet as it passes under the spans.

He listed a number of safeguards to traffic on the Parkway, among them the following:

1. Limitation of speed limit to "from 50 to 60 miles an hour."
2. Proper policing.
3. Adequate signs, pavement marking, and planting of trees and shrubs to make distinct the converging of the lanes from a 21-foot separation strip on the main part of the highway to about 16 inches under the bridges and also to prevent headlight glare at those points at night.
4. Spaces for "suitable turnouts" and occasional parking space at intervals along the highway.

In respect to six bridges, construction of which was halted by the Governor in the midst of the Hurley-MacDonald feud, Mr. Bennett recommended that three be widened by about 10 feet each, and said the others may be built according to original specifications.

Efforts to Block Job Investigation Denied by Hurley

Cotton Declares G. O. P. Group Were Promised 'Everything' to Oppose Action—Governor's Secretary Admits 'Talks' With Senators

Howard Says Present State Regime Is No Improvement Over Curley Rule

Governor's Failure to Act Against Callahan and Green Assailed—Partisan Politics Charged in Appointments by Administration

Sensations broke fast in Beacon Hill political circles today.

State Senator Joseph R. Cotton charged Gov. Charles F. Hurley with offering patronage to deflect Republican Senators from voting to approve legislative investigation of appointments made by the Unemployment Compensation Commission. This Commission has allegedly employed a large portion of its 2,000 workers by extra-civil service methods.

Governor Hurley denied the charges in front of a special gathering of newspapermen. He questioned his assistant secretary, Francis M. McKeown, in connection with Senator Cotton's charges.

Charles P. Howard, Former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, in a speech before the Women's Republican Club, charged that "Hurley has been no improvement over Curley."

Hurley Administration Is Worse Than Curley's, Howard Tells Republicans

The Hurley Administration is not an improvement over that of James M. Curley, Former Governor, Charles P. Howard, Former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, charged today in an address before the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

"The Hurley Administration has not improved the government of Massachusetts," Mr. Howard said. "It has permitted and endorsed the continuance of the bad situation which existed when it came into office, and has followed the bad precedents previously created.

"To the bad situations which he found, Hurley has added bad situations of his own making. The Government of the Commonwealth has continued to run down hill."

Mr. Howard, who was not reappointed by Governor Hurley when his term expired Dec. 1, 1937, has been mentioned as a possible candidate for high public office during the 1938 campaign. He is a Republican.

The former Chairman criticized Governor Hurley for his failure to fulfil his promise to out William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Pubic Works. Mr. Howard charged Mr. Callahan "is the man who originated and presided over the Curley program for the construction of sidewalks. He is the man who urged the purchase of all granite curbing from one firm which was not a low bidder."

Mr. Howard recalled that Governor Hurley reappointed Mr. Callahan in December, 1937.

Governor Hurley's failure to act against Thomas H. Green, State Commissioner of Civil Service, also was criticized by Mr. Howard. He said the Governor attacked Mr. Green during the 1936 campaign.

"There have been charges," he continued, "that when Hurley fired Curley employees it has been only for the purpose of replacing them with Hurley supporters."

Mr. Howard said, "Surely, the answer to the question whether the Hurley administration is an improvement on its predecessor must be evident. Hurley has in almost every case permitted the conditions in the State Government to continue as Curley left them. To this situation, which he found, and which he pledged himself repeatedly during his campaign to correct, he has added his own partisan political acts in almost every case.

"He has not sought the best man for the job, but has sought the job for his own man. Most of his appointees have come from his own immediate group in Cambridge or from his close political supporters."

Mr. Howard also added: "The present sittuation at the Statehouse is deplorable. What was in 1930 the most efficient and capable State Administration in the country has been bartered. The machine of the State Government is running on the momentum which it acquired under Republican Administrations, but the momentum is fading away. In so far as the State Government is administered well that administration is due in almost every case to individuals who came into the service under Republican Administrations and who are still there despite the battering they have received."

Hurley and Republicans In Exchange of Charges In Job Investigation

Sensations came fast at the Statehouse today.

Extremely annoyed at press accounts last night and this morning of his attempting to influence Republican Senators to vote against the order to investigate alleged civil service evasions by the State Unemployment Compensation Commission in its job-filling policies, Governor Hurley called the press into special session in his office just before noon today to deny putting personal pressure on the Senators and to charge that the Republican National Committee in Washington is seeking to push through this legislation.

Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, Republican Floor Leader, who is working to turn out an overwhelming vote late today for the investigation, stated that the Republican Senators who were called into the Governor's office yesterday "were offered anything and everything."

"The sky was the limit," he declared. "They had only to name whatever they wished."

Denies Lobbying

Governor Hurley denied he had authorized his assistant secretaries to lobby against the legislation.

Yet, Assistant Secretary Francis M. McKeown, former member of the Senate, admitted in front of the Governor that he had "talked with" every member of the Senate, Republican and Democratic, and had urged them to vote against the legislation.

Mr. McKeown raised his voice to a shout to declare "It is the rottenest piece of legislation ever attempted in the State House."

The Governor interrupted to add, "The campaign is on. It looks pretty good for the Democratic ticket in its entirety."

"Print that, too," he demanded of the reporters.

Rules of Politics

"I played football for 12 years and there were certain rules to the game. There are certain rules to this game. In my 18 years I never hit anybody below the belt politically."

The Governor was asked whether one of his assistant secretaries had threatened Senator Edmund S. Oppenheimer (R) of Springfield.

"Did you threaten Senator Oppenheimer?" the Governor asked Secretary McKeown.

"I talked with him," Mr. McKeown replied.

"Did you threaten him?" the Governor repeated.

"No," answered Mr. McKeown.

"Did Senator Oppenheimer ask you about his brother getting a job on the Milk Board?"

"No," replied Mr. McKeown.

This question and the denial followed the remark of one newspaperman that Senator Oppenheimer had told him that Mr. McKeown had promised him that if he voted against the legislation his brother

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

More Than Horses Required at Yale For Early Recess

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 24 (AP)—Yale University authorities, faced with the two centuries old problem of students cooking up excuses to get them away from New Haven a few days before the start of the official spring recess, are thankful, at least, that the horse and buggy era is no more.

Carl A. Lohmann, University Secretary, recalled today a College rule promulgated in 1759 to deal with students who claimed that a horse had been sent to take them home, and they simply had to leave because there was no place to stable dobbin in the dormitories.

The rule, still on Yale's books, says "It is ordered . . . that no pretenses be made that a horse is sent unless there be also a letter from the parents or guardian to the President signifying some extraordinary reason for it."

The rule hasn't been invoked for some time, but students still are trying to get a head start on the vacation period which begins this year Saturday at 6 p. m.; and Yale doesn't mean 5:59.

House Abandoned, Water Flowed For Two Years Freely

CHICOPEE, Mass., March 24 (AP)—Discovering a broken half-inch water pipe in an abandoned dwelling near the bank of the Connecticut River today, City officials expressed the belief that water had been flowing through it since March, 1936, the flood period, during which the house was seriously damaged.

The leaking water, under service pressure, had made a channel for itself through the cellar wall and eventually to the River. The somewhat isolated situation prevented discovery until today, when firemen were at work on a grass fire. Amateur statisticians were concerned with the problem how much water the City had lost in the almost exactly two years.

Land Sales Indictments Stir Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 24—Three real estate brokers are awaiting trial in Fairfield County Superior Court on criminal charges of conspiracy in the sale of land to the State of Connecticut for the right-of-way of the Merritt Parkway and the case has turned public attention to the whole subject of land sales to the State and the practices followed in the marketing of real estate.

The three men indicted by an extraordinary grand jury are among

The Week in Connecticut

the most prominent real estate brokers of a section that in recent years has had the liveliest real estate market in the State. One of them, G. LeRoy Kemp of Darien, was the State's agent in the purchase of the land. The others, Thomas N. Cooke of Greenwich and Samuel H. Silberman of Stamford, appeared as agents for private owners whose land was wanted for the highway. The grand jury charged that Kemp and Cooke split commissions of $50,000, that Kemp and Silberman split commissions of $36,000.

In the language of the indictments, their action was "corrupt, dishonest, and fradulent and immoral." It was "particularly dangerous to the public interest and contrary to the law."

The court, in a trial to be held in April, will determine whether the charges are well founded. Whether the splitting of commissions between agents for the seller and the buyer is a widespread and condoned practice among real estate men is a question raised by the Grand Jury's finding which the trial may also answer.

In the Merritt Parkway case Mr. Kemp, as agent for the State, was paid a per diem salary, and no commission. Private sellers paid their brokers from 3 to 5 per cent of the sale price. Public statements of a number of these persons, many of whom were interviewed by the Grand Jury, have indicated that a tight little group of real estate dealers kept control of the parkway land sales, and that negotiations moved more rapidly and smoothly with certain agents than with others.

Before the indictments were returned a body of Hartford real estate dealers discussed, with disapproval, the splitting of commissions. Now Amos G. Hewitt, president of the Connecticut Association of Real Estate Boards, a position

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder with lowest temperature near or slightly below 40 tonight; Friday fair and not very warm; diminishing northwesterly winds.

Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Friday, colder tonight; rising temperatures in the interior Friday.

Vermont and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Friday fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds diminishing tonight and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	56	Minneapolis	44	44
Bermuda	62	58	New Orleans	68	66
Chicago	36	36	New York	58	58
Denver	44	44	Norfolk	64	64
Helena	34	22	Philadelphia	58	58
Kansas City	48	46	St. Louis	44	44
Los Angeles	50	50	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	72	70	Washington	56	56

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 24.
B—Minimum, March 23.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:27 p. m.; height, 7.4 feet. Friday, 5:56 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet. Light all vehicles at 6:29 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Otello," by Verdi, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association. Mme. Rethberg, Messrs. Martinelli and Tibbett. Conductor: Panizza. 8. Tomorrow: "Tristan und Isolde."

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Sea Gull," presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Alice Faye and Tony Martin. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 12:58, 3:46, 6:30, 9:20. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:08, 3:56, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Daredevil Drivers." Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper in "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," starring Peter Lorre. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Boston—

"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 12:07, 3:35, 7:15, 9:55. New stage show: Variety Review, Steve Evans, Geraldine and Joe, Dance Octette and others.

Hub—
William Powell and Carole Lombard in "My Man Godfrey." 9:30 a. m., 12:36, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Internes Can't Take Money," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Exeter—
Jack Holt and Katherine DeMille in "Under Suspicion." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "I Met My Love Again," with Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda. 3:20, 6:15, 9:15.

Tremont—
"Of Human Bondage," with Bette Davis and Leslie Howard. Also "Wake Up and Live," starring Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"My Man Godfrey," starring William Powell. Also "Ramona," with Don Ameche. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "This is My Affair," with Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck. Also "King of Hockey," featuring June Travis and Dick Purcell.

University—
"The Last Gangster," with Edward G. Robinson. 1:40, 5:15, 8:55. Also "Love Is a Headache," featuring Gladys George. 3, 6:30, 10:15.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Tovarich," starring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. Also "3 Smart Girls," featuring Deanna Durbin. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Keith Memorial—
Shirley Temple in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." 10:53 a. m., 1:43, 4:33, 7:33, 10. Stage: Bill Robinson, Buster Shaver, Olive & George and others.

South Station Theater—
"Getting Your Money's Worth," "Colorful Tour to Copenhagen, Denmark," "Floyd Gibbons' True-Adventure," "California Redwoods," latest newsreel and other shorts. Tomorrow: Walt Disney's Academy Award Cartoon, "The Old Mill," "Exploring Florida's Everglades," "Not So Dumb," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"I'll Take Romance," with Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas. 3:39, 6:43, 9:57. Also "International Settlement," featuring George Sanders and Dolores Del Rio. 2, 5:04, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Checkers," with Jane Withers. Also "The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni.

Uptown—
"The Buccaneer," featuring Akim Tamiroff, Fredric March and Margot Grahame. 2:25, 6, 9:35. Also "Checkers," with Jane Withers. 1:08, 4:40, 8:15. Tomorrow: "I'll Take Romance," with Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas. Also "Big Broadcast of 1938."

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Fenway and Paramount—

Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce in "The First 100 Years." Fenway: 1:10, 4:15, 7:15, 10:20. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also Edward G. Robinson in "A Slight Case of Murder." Fenway: 2:35, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor in "A Yank at Oxford." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:41, 3:52, 7:03, 10:14. Also "Little Rough Neck," featuring Edith Fellows and Leo Carrillo. Both theaters: 11:32 a. m., 2:43, 5:54, 9:05.

Brookline Village—
"Hollywood Hotel," featuring Dick Powell, Benny Goodman and Frances Langford. 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Adventure's End." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Other Events

Hotel Lenox—
The Annual Meeting and Election of Officers and Directors of the Back Bay Association. 8.

Boston Public Library—
Gardner E. Campbell will lecture on the "Ridgepole of New England." 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Serge Prokofieff, conductor. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Maginnis will conduct a guidance tour on Gothic Art. 11 a. m.

Curley Retrial Rests on Ruling By Court on Plea

Whether former Mayor James M. Curley is entitled to a new trial in the city of Boston's successful suit against him still is uncertain today.

In taking Mr. Curley's plea for a new trial under advisement yesterday, Judge Frederick W. Fosdick said he had not made up his mind whether to give an immediate decision or to defer it pending a report by the New York State Insurance Commissioner.

Mr. Curley contends the New York report will contain data, newly discovered, which will prove he did not receive the $30,000 which Judge Fosdick found as a result of the first trial that he did.

Expressing doubt that the data would be valid in this State, the jurist declared, "I am at a loss to see how the results can be brought into Massachusetts and entered as evidence in this court."

Attorneys for Mr. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, his co-defendant, replied, however, that the report will be a public document and that they will bring an official of the insurance company, Ernest W. Brown, Inc., here to testify.

Chappells

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Washington's Cherry Trees Beckon New England Pupils

When it's cherry blossom time in Washington, Uncle Sam's gardeners stage a show that attracts 150,000 persons annually. The Japanese cherry trees have already started blossoming, a bit ahead of schedule, and eagerly waiting high school and private school students throughout New England are ready for a big trek to the capital.

Bookings on the New York boat alone of those planning to attend the cherry blossom festival amount to 3,263, it was announced today by Harry I. Brooks, Passenger Agent of the Eastern Steamship Lines. First sailing from Boston tomorrow evening will carry 91 students from Cape Cod on the pilgrimage. They come from Orleans, Harwich, Chatham, and Rockport. From then until June 27, long after the blossoms have gone the traffic is practically continuous, said Mr. Brooks, who announces that Ralph Wormwood of the Boston office will accompany the larger groups, assisting the "tour." Although the cherry blossoms are the big attraction for the students, their stay will last well over the blooming season.

From all parts of rugged New England, school students are planning the trip to Washington. The Arboretum Club, the Brighton Women's Club, the Try-Hi Club of Newton, the Girl Scouts of Belmont, and the Rainbow Girls of Belmont are other groups booking passage to the "land of the cherry blossoms."

From far corners of Maine to near-by locations as Chelsea in Massachusetts, school after school has lined up for participation in the trek. Maine schools at Rockland, Ellsworth, Lewiston, Skowhegan, Kennebunkport, Sanford, Berwick, Gardiner, Kittery, York, Saco, Mexico, Biddeford, Gorham, Waterville, Scarboro, Auburn, Hollis Centre, Deering, Portland, Madison, and Augusta are all sending groups to Washington.

New Hampshire is represented by schools at Twin Mountain, East Jaffery, Marlboro, Hillsboro, Epping, Milford, Antrim, Dover, Somersworth Littleton, Jeffry, Wilton, and Derry. Vermont is sending pupils from Canaan, Springfield, and Lyndonville. Massachusetts schools and other groups represented in present bookings number nearly 50.

Many of the groups plan a sightseeing tour of New York before returning to their studies and duties in New England. Particularly heavy traffic is booked for April 15 when 590 persons are participating and April 20 when 546 are booked, said Mr. Brooks.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Little Miss Roughneck"

The State and Orpheum Theaters wisely discharged "Women in Prison" on Tuesday and yesterday brought in "Little Miss Roughneck," with Leo Carrillo and Edith Fellows, to accompany Robert Taylor in "A Yank at Oxford." The new companion piece is a slight improvement over the old one. Which is not saying very much when you consider that "Women in Prison" scraped subsoil.

The most amusing portions of the new film are provided by Mr. Carrillo and his progeny of small Mexicans with whom Edith takes refuge when she runs away from home. She is a spoiled movie child who is pretending to be kidnaped for publicity. (She heard the grown-ups talking about it.) There is comedy when the unpleasant child disappears, tragedy when her mother finds she has really gone, melodrama when Mr. Carrillo is nearly lynched for the supposed kidnaping, and triumph with music as Edith sings a Rigoletto aria in her first starring vehicle. We saw the latter half and found it quite enough. Jacqueline Wells, Scott Colton and Margaret Irving are among the other players.

J. D. B.

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Thousand Robins Arrive in Maine To Herald Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Mine, March 24 —Acadia National Park received a veritable sign of the advent of "gentle spring" on the day which the calendar states is spring's awakening. It came on wings, many wings, hundreds and hundreds of whirring wings with gleaming red breasts between each pair. They were Robin Redbreasts.

The birds took for their landing field on their cross-country flight, the old farm estate and gardens of George B. Dorr, Superintendent of Acadia National Park. They were heard and seen in their descent by A. M. Robichaud, florist at the Mt. Desert Nurseries adjoining the Dorr estate, and near the summer home of Arthur Train, celebrated author.

Mr. Robichaud says he stood still in amazement for never in the 25 years of sight-seeing at this famous nature resort, had he seen what he believes were around 1,000 birds all together.

The day after spring's opening in Maine, saw another rare sky phenomenon, in Aroostook County. Near Houlton, over snow-covered fields and hills, a summer-like electric shower descended, chain lightning flashing in vivid streaks across the sky with heavy rolls of reverberating thunder.

Woonsocket to Pay Teachers Each Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 24 —The threat of Woonsocket school teachers to follow the lead of the educators in Providence, who are reported as conducting a poll to determine voting strength, is said to have resulted in the former winning a two-year campaign for weekly wages. They are now being paid every two weeks.

As a result of lobbying this week, the City Council agreed to the weekly-pay plan which will start tomorrow.

Although the Providence Teachers' Association has denied that it is listing its members for voting strength, the poll that is being conducted is being interpreted by politicians as a forerunner of a teachers' political bloc to protect their jobs.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, March 25

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Amusements

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Community Playhouse

WELLESLEY HILLS

Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.

Claudette Colbert—Charles Boyer

TOVARICH

Deanna Durbin

3 SMART GIRLS

NEW YORK CITY

LAST 3 WEEKS

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents

THE STAR-WAGON

new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON

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JOHN GOLDEN presents

GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD

A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS

Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:40 w/o Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

BOSTON

STRAND 175 HUNTINGTON AVE. COM. 4000

Today, Tomorrow and Saturday

IRENE DUNNE—MELVYN DOUGLAS in "THEODORA GOES WILD"

Victor Moore in "MAKE WAY FOR TOMORROW"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500

Edward Robinson, "The Last Gangster"; Franchot Tone, "Love Is A Headache"; next week: Sonja Henie, "Happy Landing"; Lewis Stone-Mickey Rooney, "You Are Only Young Once."

They Discuss Wars and Peace in the World

By a Staff Photographer

Edith Lord Annin — Choate School Pupil, Winner of Radio Prize Contest

Judge Emma Fall Schofield — One of the Radio Prize Contest Judges

Mrs. Francis Russell — Chairman, Educational Committee, League of Nations Association

Julia Dean — Windsor School Pupil, Third Prize Winner of Radio Contest

Youth Show Keen Grasp of World Affairs

Even the 15-year-olds are thinking internationally these days.

They're winning prizes for it, too. Writing on the subject, "How I Think the United States Can Avoid War," Edith Lord Annin of the Choate School, Boston, says it will not be through a neutrality policy, or through isolation or the application of sanctions, " . . . but only by a definite change of policy, a new spirit of internationalism and a meeting half-way of other nations which are also ready to co-operate."

And she takes first prize of $25 over all contestants from private schools and junior colleges in Massachusetts in a Radio Prize Essay Contest sponsored by the Educational Committee of the League of Nations Association.

Miss Annin is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stuart Annin of the Morning Face School, Richmond, Mass., and the niece of Prof. Edward V. Huntington of Harvard University. She has maintained a high scholastic standing during her three years at the Choate School, and is on the staff of the student magazine, Rigmarole.

An excited group of school chums escorted Miss Annin to Radio Station WORL yesterday where she received her award before the microphone from Judge Emma Fall Schofield, one of the contest judges. The others who joined in selecting the final winning essays were Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, and Halford L. Hoskins, Dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

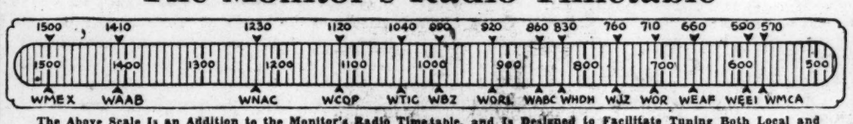
Robert Meyer, of Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, came in a very close second to Miss Annin, winning an award of $10; in fact, it was almost a tie between them, the judges admitted. Third prize of an autographed copy of "Is America Afraid?" by Livingston Hartley went to Julia Dean of the Winsor School, Boston, and fourth prize of an autographed copy of "Raw Materials in Peace and War" by Eugene Staley was awarded to William Schall of Belmont High School. Marian Lawson of Abbot Academy, Andover, received honorable mention.

Judge Schofield was greatly impressed with the quality of these essays. "It did not seem possible to me," she said, "that boys and girls of 15 and 16 could express themselves in such a mature way. Their essays showed such sound, logical reasoning that it really seemed to be the kind of reasoning which comes only after years of experience."

Each school which participated in the contest selected its own representative, and these contestants, from which the final winners were chosen, read their essays in a series of weekly programs. Those taking part, in addition to the five already mentioned, were: Mary Harriet Bixler of the Cambridge School, Weston; John Harrington, Roxbury Latin School; Richard Palmer of Boston Country Day School, Newton; Harrison Lyman of Browne Nichols School at Cambridge; Millicent Camille Groper of Rockwood Park School, Jamaica Plain; Hilda Lane of Lasell Junior College, Auburndale; John McGrath of the Curry School of Expression, and Elizabeth Griffin of the Leland Powers School.

The Educational Committee of the League of Nations Association will continue its Wednesday programs over Station WORL with a series on "How I View the News," featuring prominent Boston people. The speaker scheduled for next week's program is the Rev. Donald G. Lothrop of the Community Church.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow; sketch &	Bonnie Stewart, songs	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30	"Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speaker
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Dinner music	Russia, World Peace	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Boake Carter news	Comment	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Round the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news	"News Reporter"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	"Sing and Swing"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Hugh Campbell	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"We, the People";	Elvira Rios, songs	Duchin Orch.; soloist	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45	guests; orchestra	Popular music	Duchin Orch.; soloist	Studio speaker	Legion speaker
8:00	Kate Smith's Hour;	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	Sinfonietta; orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Frank Craven in	News dramatizations	Yankees; guests	Sinfonietta; orchestra	Commentator
8:30	"Our Town," by	Barry McKinley, songs	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	Thornton Wilder.	Eastman School Sym-	Yankees; guests	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Organ recital
9:00	Major Bowes's Hour	phony Orchestra; How-	"Good News of 1938";	FHA speaker	Louise Farley, songs
9:15	Major Bowes's Hour	ard Hanson, conductor	motion picture stars;	"Johnson Family"	"New World Symphony"
9:30	Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks;	picture previews; solo-	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	"New World Symphony"
9:45	Major Bowes's Hour	"What Does the Euro-	ists; orchestra	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	"New World Symphony"
10:00	Essays in Music;	pean Situation Mean	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Hollywood Serenade"	"New World Symphony"
10:15	soloist; orchestra	to Us?"; questions	Bob Burns; Foursome	"Hollywood Serenade"	Evening concert
10:30	World Economic	Promenade Concert	Quartet; John Scott	Boston Bruins vs. To-	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:45	Co-operat'n; talks	Promenade Concert	Trotter's Orchestra	ronto; hockey	"The Monitor News"
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Concert Revue	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:15	D. Ellington's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Theater Digest	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Theater Digest	Request Serenade
11:45	Nye Mayhew's Or	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Request Serenade

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Hits and Encores	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup"	"School Days"; talk	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Shopping service	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Farm news
9:15	Parade: music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30	"Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	ular variety; news	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Relay from England	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Relay from England	Book Reviews
10:30	Tony Wons	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	The Woman Speaks	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Readings; music	Van Clemens, songs
11:15	Deep River Boys	"Women and News"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	Highlights, Halftones	"Dusty Rider"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Edw., MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Joan Merrill; orchestra	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; feature; Noon-	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	day Show; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	'Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	'Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: speakers;	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	'Betty and Bob"	reports; Homesteaders'	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Betty Crocker"	Orchestra Jordan	"Joyce Jordan"	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' talk	Roy Gobey, songs
1:45	'Valiant Lady", sk.	Fashions and movies	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Studio speaker
2:00	News for women	NBC Music Appreciation	"Way Down East"	Piano soloist	"Gems of Melody"
2:15	"The O'Neills"	Hour, Dr. Walter	Don Van Wart, piano	Speaker: music	"Gems of Melody"
2:30	American School of	Damrosch, conductor	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	Ruth Lenard, songs
2:45	the Air	Music Appreciation Hour	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Stage Door Memories"	"Sweet and Hot"
3:00	News Service	Radio Guild dramatiza-	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
3:15	Studio speakers	tion of "Magda"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Colonials: orchestra	Sport reports
3:30	'Meet the Author"	Radio Guild dramatiza-	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
3:45	C. Hector's Orch.	tion of "Magda"	"The Guiding Light"	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:00	C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; "Swingsters"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15	The Boston Hour	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Sport reports
4:30	"The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45	Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sports revue
5:00	"Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sports review
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Songs by Carlotta"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30	"Stepmother"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Music; news	Dance Revue	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sport comment; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	"Sing and Swing"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Vocalist; organist	News commentator	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Hollace Shaw, so-	"Four of Us"	Sport review	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	prano; con. orch.	"Musical Workshop"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	"Ghost of Benj-	"Grand Central Sta-	Lucille Manners, so-	"Musical Album"	The Staley Players:
8:15	amin Sweet"	tion"; dramatic sketch	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Musical Album"	dramatization
8:30	Whiteman Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";	tet; Ross Graham;	Commentator	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	comedy; soloist	dramatic sketch	Frank Black's Orch.	"Let's Play Games"	Commentator
9:00	"Hollywood Hotel";	George Olsen's Orch.;	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Lee Allen's Orchestra	"Front Page Drama"
9:15	Bette Davis; Ken	Tim and Irene	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Lee Allen's Orchestra	"Sweet Music"
9:30	Murray; Oswald;	Paul Martin's Music	Dramatic sketch	Ernie Fiorito's Studies	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45	soloists; orchestra	Fards Grofe's Carnegie	Dramatic sketch	Contrast: music	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00	"Songshop"; Nad-	Hall concert; orches-	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15	ine Conner; Alice	tra; soloists	"First Nighter"; sketch	Today"; sketch	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30	Cornett	Network speakers	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45	Dramatic sketch	Network speakers	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:15	J. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossen's Orchestra	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Billie Pierce's Orchestra	Ace Brigode's Orchestra	Buddy Rogers's Orch.
11:45	Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Billie Pierce's Orchestra	Ace Brigode's Orchestra	Buddy Rogers's Orch.

Mayor Tobin Takes Long View In Economic Efficiency Plan

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's work on the annual City budget appears to be something more than just an effort to make as many reductions as possible. Apparently the Mayor is now attempting to lay the foundation of a general economy and efficiency program, as he has promised many times to do, that will be increasingly fruitful in the next three years of his Administration.

He is now making himself thoroughly familiar with the activities and expenditures of every municipal department. Already he has set a maximum budget total for each department, but in most cases this maximum will probably not be reached. But in addition to this paring of costs—the slash of $201,600 from the Department of School Buildings announced last night, for example—Mayor Tobin is seeking new policies and systems of operation that over a long period will bring increased savings to the City.

Efficiency Methods

In this work Richard Whitcomb, efficiency expert, will be perhaps the Mayor's most important agent. The steps which Mr. Whitcomb is introducing in various City departments is directly in line with the Mayor's aim of general improvement in departmental operations that over an extended period will bring really important results.

According to a reliable word, the Mayor has long realized, that he could at best but whittle off expenditures here and there. What he is trying to do in the matter of immediate economy is to keep the budget at last year's level, notwithstanding that about $3,000,000 in new expenditures were added last year, first effective this year. It is possible that he may even reduce the budget somewhat. Especially if the present funding bill passes, giving him control over Police, School, and County budgets, will he be able to inaugurate greater economies.

As matters stand today, the long view is regarded in many quarters as the only alternative the Mayor has to effect greater economies unless he calls for a general wage reduction. And a wage cut is the one step Mayor Tobin does not want to take. But if he continues in his present attitude, his friends say he has the courage to take the step if necessary.

If the Mayor should order a 10 per cent wage cut next year, he could save $2,000,000 automatically. And if the present funding bill is passed giving him control of Police, County, and School expenditures, the Mayor could save $3,700,000 by a 10 per cent wage cut.

The Mayor's continued determination to put the City back on its feet if it is within his power to do so encourages various groups who have fought for just such moves as he is now making for many years.

Visitors Clog Work

Most of the budget work now going on is not being carried out at City Hall. It is getting to be a by-word at City Hall that if the Mayor wants to get some real work done during the day, City Hall is not the place to do it. The continual stream of visitors who come to the Mayor's office with every sort of request make it impossible for Mayor Tobin to work there. He is obliged to go to a hotel and establish what amounts to a secret office in order to carry out his duties.

It is in such inconvenient quarters that the budget work is now going on. The situation, in the opinion of many, calls for certain changes to be made in the Mayor's quarters, if possible. It is suggested that the Mayor really needs a private entrance to his office, a private stairway or elevator by which he can leave the building without being besieged by the groups that daily frequent the corridors outside his office on the second floor. It is possible that under the $100,000 WPA project soon to start at City Hall to repair the building structurally, that some changes can be made in the Mayor's office.

R. J. S., Jr.

Books for Sailors Wanted

Sixteen years ago the American Merchant Marine Library Association started collecting books and magazines for use of sailors on American ships.

The organization is now planning its annual campaign for donations of books, to start next Monday and run through Saturday, backed by a wealth of experience in what is wanted and how much such things are appreciated by men who "go down to the sea in ships." Merchant ships, Coast Guard cutters, and even vessels of the United States Navy, share in the benefits accruing through efforts of the Association.

Co-operation of the Junior League of Boston in collecting books from those who have no further use for them, has been arranged again this year. The League contributed 14,500 volumes of books and 35,000 magazines last year.

Notice is given today that those wishing to contribute books or magazines, may leave them at the headquarters of the campaign, 841 Boylston Street, or telephone Kenmore 4380 for a volunteer collector to call for them. Any form of printed matter is acceptable, including text books or fiction, books printed in any language, or those dealing with adventure, philosophy or natural science. All magazines are desirable.

Experience of the past 15 years shows that there are three chief classes of readers aboard ships, according to officials of the association. Adventure, fiction, western stories and mysteries appeal strongest to crews of boats that make short runs. Books of more "substantial" reading are in demand on boats that make long runs. The third class is the vocational seeking seamen who want books for study while they are of necessity burdened with leisure time.

To show the unlimited scope of subjects and types of books that can be used, the association points to one letter they received from an American seaman, as follows:

"I should like for myself Browning, Mrs. Browning and Burns. Also, if available, an annotated copy of the Iliad in Greek and a translated copy with Greek and English on opposite pages. Also a collection of German verse and a collection of French verse. A Spanish grammar and dictionary and an Italian grammar would also be useful if you happen to have them."

Short-Wave Programs

For Friday, March 25

Paris—9:30 a. m.—"The Musketeers in the Monastery," comic opera. TPA2, 19.6 m., 15.24 meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Talk on Japanese Industry. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.; JZI, 31.4 m., 9.63 meg.

Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.

London—6:20 p. m.—"Delayed Drop," play; B. B. C. Empire Orchestra. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—News; program for English Listeners. RAN, 31 m., 9.6 meg.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Series of Beethoven Songs. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Guest Night; Amy Bernardy: "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; IQY, 25.21 m., 11.90 meg.

Boston—7:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace"; symphonic concert. W1XAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 meg.

Prague—8 p. m.—Variety: English talk. OLR, 49.7 m., 6.03 meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Musical Variety Program. YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.

London—9:50 p. m.—"They're Off," a non-stop variety of song, comedy and rhythm. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

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Buckley Appears Slightly Cool To New Deal Policy

WORCESTER, Mass., March 24 (AP)—A Republican, a Democrat, and a Socialist examined the business recession before an open meeting of the Workman's Circle, a Socialist organization last night.

Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, mentioned as a possible candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, put the "larger responsibility upon big business and its advisors."

Miss Katherine Vose Parker, President of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts blamed "the New Deal particularly in its attitude toward business."

Alfred Baker Lewis, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, declared, "capitalism and depressions inevitably go together."

Mr. Buckley, who has been discussed as receptive to New Deal backing in opposing present Gov. Charles F. Hurley for the nomination, surprised his hearers with remarks they interpreted as cool to some National Administration policies.

"I hope," he said, "that the attitude of the Administration is not to destroy business or bring it to such level that socialization of every business may be accepted by the American people. The Administration should stop chasing the chiseling 1 per cent through legislation designed to catch that minority but which handicaps the entire industry. The President obtained a vote at his last election which approved his Administration to that time. We may differ with his belief that constituted a mandate to proceed along the opposite to the tradition of individual American advancement."

Worcester Exhibit Travels to Seattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 24—One of the features of the exhibit in Seattle, Washington, the latter part of this month under the direction of the Social Welfare Department of the American Home Economics Association, will be a series of charts worked out in the Worcester Welfare Department for handling problem welfare cases.

This system used in Worcester is believed to be the only one of its kind in America and has worked so successfully that from time to time Welfare Departments from all parts of the country have requested information about it.

Problem cases are those wherein certain types of families present welfare officials with difficult problems not found in the average welfare case and which demand special consideration and attention. Worcester has 397 such cases.

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Youngsters Are Prominent in Impending Films

Jackie Morgan and Deanna Durbin
(Above) In "Mad About Music," Coming Soon to the Keith Memorial

MGM by Willinger
Virginia Bruce
In "The First Hundred Years," at the Paramount and Fenway

Tommy Kelly and Ann Gillis
(Top Right) In "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," Coming Next Week to the State and Orpheum

Gary Cooper, Edward Everett Horton, and Claudette Colbert
In "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," at the Metropolitan

Star of 'Mayerling' Cools Her Heels in Hollywood Studio

Movies of Moment

With not one major film opening in Boston this week end, we welcome the opportunity to call attention once more to "Mayerling," a French-made film with Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux, and to tell something of Mlle. Darrieux. "Mayerling" played an unwarrantably short engagement last winter at the Hub Theater, where not nearly enough people went to see it. The Fine Arts Theater now offers an opportunity to repair the oversight.

Mlle. Darrieux is the newest French player to expatriate herself to Hollywood. M. Boyer, of course, is another. And one must not forget Vladimir Sokoloff, who plays an important role in "Mayerling," nor Anatole Litvak, who directed it. M. Litvak's first American picture was "The Soldier and the Lady."

Yes, Mlle. Darrieux is in Hollywood—another reason why the new Fine Arts film should not be missed. It may be the last chance to see the genuine Darrieux.

Won Critics' Prize

But it is not the only one. "Mayerling" was awarded a prize by the New York film critics last year as the best foreign production they had seen. It is undoubtelly a great picture and shows the Litvak directorial brilliance and sensitivity at its best. The love tragedy of Archduke Rudolph of Austria and Baroness Marie Vetsera, which ended in a hunting lodge on the morning of Jan. 30, 1889, holds one irresistibly in its spell.

But, what of Danielle Darrieux? Barring the slips 'twixt fact and the publicity deparement's pens, here is what they tell us. She is 21, married, brown-eyed, beautiful (which we could see for ourselves) and under a five-year $1,000,000 contract to Universal Pictures. It is not without humor that the studio has taken so long—several months—to get her a vehicle that Mlle. Darrieux is currently stamping a Parisienne foot and threatening to go back home. Her contract contains a clause stipulating a six-months leave of absence every year.

Answered Advertisement

The French star was born in Bordaux. At the age of 14, Danielle answered an advertisement in a French fan magazine and suddenly found herself in pictures. She was assigned by the French director, Thiele, to a role in "Le Bal," and from there went to one film after another. Traveling beyond the borders of her own land, she made pictures in Germany, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. She made a hit on the French stage in "Dangerous Game," written by her husband, Henry Decoin.

It was her playing in "Mayerling," however, that led to her "discovery" by American scouts. She has been learning English via Eugene O'Neill and Sinclair Lewis. Accompanying the star to America is M. Decoin.

"What would you like to do most while you are here?" Mlle. Darrieux was asked recently when in New York.

"I want to go to Harlem, she replied, "I like hot music."

Elsewhere in Boston

For the rest, Boston's movie houses seem to be dozing in the warm Spring sun. Not actually of course, for extended runs mean anything but somnolence at the box office. The Keith Memorial is retaining its entire program: Shirley Temple in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" on the screen and Bill Robinson on the stage. . . . At the State and Orpheum, "Little Miss Roughneck" joins Robert Taylor in "A Yank at Oxford," which will remain for a second week. Edith Fellows and Leo Carrillo are the principals in the new film, which is reviewed elsewhere in these pages.

Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce in "The First Hundred Years," a first-run marital comedy, is being shown starting today at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. . . . Jack Holt and Katherine De Mille are the principal players in "Under Suspicion," which comes to the Exeter Theater today, with "I Met My Love Again," starring Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda. . . . At the South Station Theater, the new program (opening tomorrow) is headed by the March of Time, dealing with the League of Nations and also Florida's Key West; Walt Disney's Academy Award cartoon, "The Old Mill"; a travelogue on the Everglades of Florida; Richard Himber's orchestra, and a short on training U. S. army pilots.

"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," the new Claudette Colbert-Gary Cooper farce, will remain at the Metropolitan through next Wednesday, with "Mr. Moto's Gamble," starring Peter Lorre . . . "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" enters its third week at the Keith Boston Theater today. A new stage show is announced . . . "The Daredevil Drivers," which concerns the rivalry between two bus companies (an odd subject), with Beverly Roberts and Dick Purcell, opens tomorrow at the Scollay Square and Modern Theaters. "Sally, Irene and Mary," with Alice Faye, is the main feature.

J. D. B.

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U. C. C.

(Continued from Page 9)

would be placed on the Milk Board. Later today Senator Oppenheimer denied all statements attributed to him.

"I have no quarrel with the members of the Legislature who sought the investigation," said the Governor, "but I certainly object to the manner in which it was put through."

Senator Cotton made no secret of the fact that he is working hard to keep the Republican Senators in line. He said he was investigating reports of party men said to have gone to the Governor's side.

"This is a serious situation," he said, "and Governor Hurley has broken his campaign promise to live up to the spirit of civil service laws as well as the letter."

The climax of this major political battle of the 1938 legislative session is expected late today in the Senate vote.

As time for the test drew near, Governor Hurley was still reported as seeking to influence various Republican Senators in the G. O. P.-controlled Upper Branch to vote against the order.

In the House, yesterday, where the order had been adopted the day before, Democratic leaders engineered five roll-calls on reconsideration of matters killed the day before. This strategy delayed the transfer of the order from the House to the Senate.

The Republicans hold a 27 to 13 nominal margin in the Senate, but it is believed several G. O. P. members have succumbed to the Governor's pleadings, thereby making a close vote possible this afternoon.

When the Senate did receive the order from the House late yesterday afternoon, Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston, Democratic floor leader, offered an amendment to include in the investigation civil service appointments in the last 15 years.

This move would turn the spotlight upon the administrations of three Republican former Governors, Channing H. Cox, Alvan T. Fuller and Frank G. Allen.

The investigation would include non-competitive examinations, of which the Democrats claim there were more than 7,000 during the Republican administration, while only 1,000 were held during the Democratic administrations in the 15-year period.

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

once held by Mr. Kemp, has proposed that a board of three appraisers be used in future purchases of State land. Mr. Hewitt said he would ask the State Association to offer its services to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross in providing qualified appraisers to advise public officials on the value of real property.

Flood Control

Governor Cross broke a long silence on the subject of flood control this week when he told the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers that "playing politics in a matter of this kind is perfectly disgraceful."

The Governor, counted as an advocate of the interstate compact method of securing flood control, had not mentioned the subject since the New England Governors discussed the New England flood compacts with President Roosevelt.

With the compacts apparently doomed at Washington and New England's Congressional delegation split on whether to support a fully-financed Federal flood control plan, there has been speculation whether Governor Cross would retreat from his advocacy of the compacts.

He left the question still without a final answer, but made it clear that the "disgraceful politics" he referred to was the opposition to the compacts in Washington.

Unemployment Law

It looked as though the girls were taking unfair advantage of the unemployment compensation law. A number of young brides employed in shops or offices that have rules against the employment of married women discovered a way to help furnish a honeymoon flat. Instead of resigning, they let it be known that they were married, waited for the inevitable discharge, and then applied for unemployment compensation. State Labor Commissioner Joseph M. Tone asked the Attorney General whether getting married constituted "wilful misconduct." If the girls were discharged for "wilful misconduct" they are entitled to less compensation than otherwise.

Oxford School Head

Mrs. Vachel Lindsay, widow of the poet, was appointed headmistress of the Oxford School, private preparatory school for girls, in Hartford. She has been dean of the King-Smith Studio School in Washington, D. C.

Five-Day Week

Two insurance companies, the Connecticut General and the Connecticut Mutual, announced five-day week schedules for the summer. Thus they followed the State Government, which for two seasons has operated largely on a five-day week in summer at offices in the Capitol. Insurance companies and the State offices, as the largest employers of clerical workers, set the pace in both salary and working conditions for clerical employees in the city.

Apple Blossom Fete

Another sign of spring, plans were announced for the Middlefield apple blossom festival, May 13 and 14. An apple blossom queen will be crowned by Governor Cross on a hilltop in the John Lyman apple orchards in what is coming to be a traditional May ceremony.

Tax

(Continued from Page 9)

when we need it most. We would be in a position of betraying the small homeowner, who has been falsely told he would profit through the sales tax. And as a final paradox, we would be favoring a tax on the man whose family is already on public relief."

Sales Tax Defended

The Federation, on the other hand, views the sales tax plan as the only means of relieving real estate of part of its tax burden. Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Federation, was a member of the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures which recommended the sales tax after a study of the State's financial and welfare problems.

In "Taxtalk," the Federation said:

"Unthinking opposition is trying to gain the ear of unthinking people with a number of specious arguments. It is falsely claimed among other things that this is a tax to provide new funds for reckless spending. On the contrary, this measure will raise no more money than is already being assessed since every dollar raised by the Relief Tax will be used to lower the real estate tax.

"Even the opposition admits that real estate must be relieved if we are to hope for the survival of the homeowner, business, industry, the farmer and labor in this State. But in the same breath they condemn the relief tax. This is a perfect example of muddled thinking because in taking such a stand they entirely ignore facts which are admitted by everyone.

"These facts are that real estate, now terribly over-taxed, must be relieved; at the same time money must be provided for public welfare, the burden of which is being borne by real estate. The Special Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures proposed the relief tax as a practical means to accomplish these purposes and at the same time solve a number of other knotty problems now confronting the State and municipal governments. The Relief Tax actually decreases present real estate tax rates. It pegs the expenditures of cities and towns so that these tax rates will not rise after the reduction. It brings public welfare out into the open. It distributes the cost of caring for the needy among all the people.

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Award of $2750 Is Cut to $250

Katherine Mahan, Charlestown laundress, has been affluent for several weeks as a result of an accident claim against the Boston Elevated. At first she was only granted an award of $147 by Suffolk County Auditor D. B. Keniston, but after an appeal a jury trial was obtained, and the award was increased some eighteen-fold to $2750.

But this time it was the Eelevated's turn to appeal. Its counsel moved for a new trial on the ground that the evidence did not warrant the jury's return of such a verdict—and Judge Franklin T. Hammond of Suffolk Superior Court agreed. Today Mrs. Mahan was ordered to pay back $2500 of the $2750 or else the whole verdict will be set aside.

Schoolboys Off For Caribbean

Today marked the beginning of a big adventure for eight boys from Tabor Academy at Marion, Mass. Without waiting for vacation time to come, they set off for a 17-day Caribbean cruise on the United Fruit Company steamer Darien, which sailed this afternoon from Long Wharf. They were winners of an annual prize offered for good marks in their studies.

The Darien will sail to New York City and then to Puerto Barrios in Guatemala and Puerto Cortez in Honduras, to load bananas. On the way back it will touch at Charleston, S. C., before returning to Boston.

Capt. William J. Mathers, skipper of the ship, plans to introduce the boys to the mysteries of navigation and to allow them on the usually forbidden precincts of the bridge.

James A. Lewis, an instructor at the academy, will accompany the party as supervisor of the 15 to 18-year-old boys.

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Many of Maine's 'Lost Plants' Will Be Listed in New Flora

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, March 24—Botanists are at work on a new flora of the State of Maine. They hope to have the list completed, according to Prof. F. H. Steinmetz, President of the Josselyn Botanical Society, sometime during the next five years.

Assisting Professor Steinmetz is A. H. Norton of the Portland Society of Natural History. A number of field trips have been made in the course of which many of Maine's "lost" plants have been found again. Such plants have an interesting history.

Back in 1869, Dr. George Goodale published his second edition of the "Catalogue of the Flowering Plants of the State of Maine" in which he listed things he had seen and collected in the course of much traveling through Maine's forests and fields. For each plant listed, Dr. Goodale had a specimen in his collection giving the location and time of discovery. Shortly after his passing, many of these specimens were destroyed in a fire which swept the quarters of the Portland Natural History society, with the result that botanists have been searching ever since for the stations of many of Maine's rare plants.

A revised list of Maine plants was published in 1895, but 77 of Dr. Goodale's plants were lift out. Sassafras was one. Two years ago, Dr. Anne Perkins of North Berwick led a party of botanists to a grove of Sassafras not far from Sanford, ranging from tiny seedlings to 60-foot trees. From there the group went to Sandy Pond, also in Sanford, where it uncovered gnarled old white cedars growing near a swamp—another specimen professional botanists were reluctant to admit as a citizen of Maine. In the middle of the swamp was a small yellow-eyed grass, Xyrus Smalliana, supposed to grow only in bogs from eastern Massachusetts to Florida.

As the list stands today, many of Dr. Goodale's plants have already been found and others are expected to turn up. In addition, many new ones not known until recent years, have been found. The compilation, preparation and publication of a flora is an extensive task. At present, Eugene C. Ogden, former graduate student in botany at the University of Maine and author of "The Herbaceous Flowering Plants in the Vicinity of Orono," is at Harvard University, checking up on Maine plants in the Gray Herbarium and New England Botanical Club collections.

Maine always had a number of persons deeply interested in flowering plants, and before the final manuscript is published it will be necessary to check with many private collections now scattered in many parts of the United States.

Brown Students Take Tests On General Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24—What is phagocytosis? Who was van Leeuwenhock and what did he do? Can you define a cycle of dance forms? What governs the rate of disintegration of a radio-active element? If it wasn't Snow White or Walt Disney, who is famous for the "Painting of Dwarfs"?

Questions like these challenged Brown University and Pembroke College seniors and graduate students for three hours this morning as the University tried a unique educational experiment with so-called "comprehensive inventory" tests. More are scheduled tomorrow.

Brown is the first university in the country to give undergraduates this battery of quizzes. Drawn up by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the examinations are expected to show what students have learned well enough in four years of college to remember.

Each senior and graduate student will get a chart about April 15 showing how he compares with his classmates in verbal aptitude, retained knowledge of a foreign language, mathematics, the physical sciences, biological sciences, the social studies, and literature and the arts. The chart will show where he is weak and where he is strong. Findings, however, will have no bearing upon graduation.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day 1,468,860
1938 volume to date 51,809,860
1937 volume to date 153,734,906

Stocks Advance Moderately After Earlier Decline

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Stocks tilted moderately upward today after a bad first hour in which many leaders drifted into new low ground for the past two years or longer.

With dealings somewhat slower than in yesterday's lively sell-off, initial losses of fractions to a point or more were transformed into advances of as much near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

News inspiration was lacking for most departments, although some analysts thought they saw mildly optimistic signs on the business horizon as well as brighter emanations from congressional activities on the tax revision bill.

The fact the list recently has suffered such sharp declines was thought to have induced speculative commitments for at least a temporary about-face.

Leaders in Rally

Among stocks prominent on the come-back attempt were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Youngstown, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Boeing, United Aircraft, Montgomery Ward, Western Union, Public Service of N. J., Anaconda, Kennecott, Westinghouse, du Pont, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific.

Eastman Kodak was one of the early isolated weak spots, dropping nearly 7 points before turning around. While this company may be hit with others later, its 1938 sales to date were said to have been well maintained.

Helpful was the announcement of Secretary Morgenthau that the President had requested inter-departmental study of proposals for governmental loans on a wide scale to solvent industries, especially to small business men.

At the same time Wall Street apparently was still chilled by the Chief Executive's Gainesville speech in which he characterized his opponents as "feudal" overlords and indicated New Deal reform plans would be pushed despite the attitude of financial forces.

Read with interest in boardrooms was the statement of President George H. Davis of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce holding that the Government must restore confidence before "we can work out of this depression."

Bond Market Rallies

Rallying tendencies attained fair breadth in the bond market today and some of the morning losses were erased in late trading.

At its best, however, the corporate list was mixed with several inactive rails in arrears to the extent of 1 to 5 points.

U. S. Governments were mostly higher, with gains ranging up to 7-32ds of a point. Low-yield corporates were firm from the start.

In the final hour loans of Illinois Central, Rock Island, Santa Fe, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, Western Union, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, International Telephone and International Paper were ahead fractionally to around 1½ points.

The trend continued downward in bonds of Atlantic Coast Line, M-K-T, Texas & Pacific and New York, Susquehanna & Western.

Weak swings in obligations of Czechoslovakia and Poland marked dealings in the foreign department. The former's 8s of 1951 moved up about 6, while the 8s of 1952 dropped around 9. The decline, traders suggested, was belated adjustment to yesterday's sharp drop in the 1951 maturity. Polish 8s gave up about 7 on a single transaction. Italian loans were strong.

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The curb market climbed a little higher today under leadership of metals and scattered utility shares.

Aluminum Co. had gained 3 points around the beginning of the last hour and Newmont Mining nearly as much. Lake Shore was up around a point and fractional advances were noted in American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share, Arkansas Natural Gas "A" and Northern States Power "A."

A few inactive shares dipped a point or more, including Dominion Steel, Pennsylvania Salt and North American Rayon "A." Pittsburgh Plate Glass slipped around a point.

Frisco Stock, Curb Markets May Merge

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Officers of the San Francisco Stock Exchange and the Curb Exchange completed a plan to merge the two markets, subject to approval of members.

The merger is designed to eliminate the expense of operating the Curb Exchange, no longer self-supporting because of a decline in trading.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Moderate supporting orders came into the stock market late in the day and the closing tone was steady. Continued pressure caused prices to be marked down early in the day, especially the steel, motor, shipping, distilling and rayon and tobacco groups. American securities finished 1 to 3 points down and rubber and copper issues were unsettled. Domestic rails remained quiet while the giltedged division sold lower.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a heavy tone and industrials showed fractional changes 1 nboth directions. Rentes finished 15 to 40 centimes above Wednesday while Suez Canal and Royal Dutch lost almost 100 francs each. Banking shares were about unchanged.

Liverpool: Buying of Manitoba wheat by the United Kingdom, a better demand for Australian grain and unfavorable crop reports from Italy caused futures to move upward and close ⅝d to ⅞d net higher.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	40	40	40	Mar22
52	34½	Acme Stl (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Mar23
10⅝	7⅞	Adams Exp	6	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	3	19	19	19	Mar19
23	19	Addressog (1.40)	5	19⅝	19	19	Mar23
2	1⅝	Advance Rumely	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	27	48	46¼	47	
1¼	⅞	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅝	9⅝	Alas Juneau (.60a)	18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
1⅝	1	Alleghany Corp	39	1	1	1	
17⅝	8¾	Alleghany pf xw	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar22
17⅞	7½	Alleghany pf830ww	10	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅝
17¼	10	Alleghany pf840ww	2	10	10	10	Mar17
17½	10	Alleghany pr pf	3	11	10	10	Mar23
21¾	14½	Allegheny Steel	8	15	14½	14¾	Mar23
9⅞	6½	Allen Industries	3	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
176½	145	Al Chem & Dye (6)	10	149¾	146½	149¾	+1¾
9⅝	7¾	Allied Kid (1)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Mar23
14⅜	10	Allied Mills	9	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
9⅜	5½	Allied Strs	19	6	5⅝	5⅞	
53½	42	Allied St pf (5)	1	46½	46½	46½	Mar22
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	35	43⅞	42¼	43½	+1
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	10	12	11¾	11¾	Mar23
3⅝	1¾	Amal Leather	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	2	61	61	61	
66	50	Am Ag Ch Del (1⅛e)	3	50	50	50	
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (½e)	3	11¾	11½	11½	+ ¼
42½	29⅞	Am Bk Shoe (¾e)	*1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	12	81¾	80	81¾	+1½
167	161¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	163½	161¼	163½	Mar23
27½	17⅝	Am Car&Fdy	10	18⅞	17½	18½	+ ⅝
50	32¾	Am Car&F pf (4g)	2	34	32¾	34	Mar23
17⅝	12	Am Ch & Cab (¼e)	10	13⅝	12¼	12¼	— ¼
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
105½	95	Am Chicle (4a)	3	100	100	100	
8⅛	5⅝	Am Colortype	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	Mar23
13¾	10¼	Am Com Alco (½g)	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
16¾	10⅛	Am Crystal S (¾e)	5	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	Mar23
4¾	2¾	Am Encaus Tiling	7	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅝	2⅞	Am & Foreign Pow	31	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
10¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	2	13	13	13	+ ½
25¼	15⅝	Am & F P $7 pf	5	15	15	15	— ⅝
11½	7	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7	7	7	
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	10	10⅜	10	10	Mar23
4⅜	2¾	Am Hide&Leather	12	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
26	15⅛	Am Hide & L pf	4	15	13½	13½	—1⅝
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	35½	35	35½	+ ½
2½	1⅝	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18	15½	Am Int'l pf (½e)	2	17	16½	16½	Mar18
7⅞	5½	Am International	9	6	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
23½	15	Am Locomotive	13	17	15	16⅞	+1⅝
74½	56	Am Locom pf	4	58½	57¾	58½	Mar23
14½	12⅝	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	5	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
5¼	3⅛	Am M & Met	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅜
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	21	29½	28¼	29⅛	— ½
105¼	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ¼
7⅛	4	Am Pow & Lt	42	4½	3⅞	4	
40½	25	Am P & L $6pf(1⅛k)	6	26	25½	25½	— ¼
33	21½	AmP&L$5pf(.93¾k)	7	22	21⅝	22	+ ½
14¼	10⅛	Am Rad&Stl S (.50)	56	10¾	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	27	16½	16	16¼	— ⅛
78	65¾	Am Roll M pf (4½)	2	65¼	65	65¼	— ½
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
14¼	8⅛	Am Seating	8	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ¼
56¾	37	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	66	39⅛	37¼	37¾	— ¾
131	120	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	117½	117½	117½	—2½
52	50	Am Snuff Co (3a)	3	49½	49¼	49¼	— ¾
34¾	20⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	31	22¾	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
11¾	8	Am Stores	2	8	8	8	Mar23
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	25	25	25	— ½
117⅛	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	—1⅛
18½	15	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
149¾	123	Am Tel & Tel (9)	25	124½	123¼	124	— ½
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	1	60½	60½	60½	—1
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	6	64½	63¼	63½	— ¼
139⅝	137¾	Am Tob pf (6)	2	137½	137¼	137¼	— ¾
7⅞	4½	Am Type Fdrs	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
13½	7⅛	Am Wat Wks	15	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¼	79	79	Mar 8
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	2	30¼	30	30	
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	28	5¾	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
40	26	Am Zinc pr pf	1	26	26	26	Mar23
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (¼e)	140	29⅝	28	28¾	+ ⅜
50	34	Anacon W & C	1	33	33	33	—1
18	14⅞	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	5	15	14⅞	15	Mar23
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Mar 7
3⅛	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar23
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	26	26	26	Mar16
100½	89½	Armour Del pf (7)	2	89½	89½	89½	Mar23
6⅞	4½	Armour Ill	37	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
72	35½	Arm Ill pr pf	2	35	34	34	—1½
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	26	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	9	27⅝	26	27	+1
7½	6⅛	Arnold Const (⅜a)	3	6½	6½	6½	
5⅛	2⅞	Artloom Corp	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Assd Dry Goods	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
9	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 9
¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
	29	Associates Inv (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
2	25½	Atch T&SF (2g)	22	26½	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
72	49	Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¼
27⅝	16	Atl Coast I lns (1½g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
7¾	5	Atl G & W Indies	2	5¼	5	5	Mar23
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	9	9	9	Mar22
24	20	Atl Refining (1)	15	20¾	20½	20½	
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106½	106½	106½	— ½
9⅞	6½	Atlas Corp (.80)	12	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	39½	39½	39½	
48	42	Atlas Pow (⅜e)	1	42	42	42	— ½
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Mar23
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	6	3⅝	3½	3½	
3⅞	2⅛	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Mar23
4⅜	3	Aviation Corp	21	3⅛	3	3	
		B					
10¾	6⅞	Bald Loco ct	25	7⅜	7	7	— ¼
10⅞	5⅜	Balt & Ohio	53	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
13¾	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
34	29¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	30	30	30	Mar23
19	14⅛	Barber Co	3	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
10½	5	Barker Bros	6	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	12⅞	Barnsdall Oil (1)	28	12¾	12½	12⅝	
12¾	10⅛	Bayuk Cig(.18¾e)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17¼	14¼	Beatrice Cream(1a)	3	15	14½	14½	Mar23
95½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
102⅛	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	1	101½	101½	101½	—2⅛
8⅜	7	Belding-Hem (¼e)	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	10½	Bendix Aviat	23	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
19	16⅝	Benf Ind Ln (.45e)	14	17	16½	16½	— ¼
40½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
65⅞	50½	Beth Steel	87	52½	50¼	51⅞	+1⅝
16½	14¼	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
98½	89	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	88½	87⅞	88½	— ½
28	20	Bigelow-Sanf	1	21	21	21	+1
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker	10	13⅛	12¾	12¾	Mar23
15⅛	11¼	Blaw-Knox	22	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air	65	27⅞	26¾	27½	+ ½
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass	10	25	23¾	23¾	Mar23
13⅞	9¾	Bond Strs (.20e)	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅞	Borden Co (1.60)	9	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
28½	20½	Borg-Warner	19	21¼	20½	20¾	+ ¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	15½	Bower Rol Bear(½e)	2	15	14¾	14¾	— ¾
10⅞	7	Bridgeport Brass	19	7¼	7	7	
26¼	17½	Briggs Mfg	14	18⅜	17½	18¼	+ ⅛
30½	23	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	3	24⅝	23½	23½	Mar23
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	4	30	30	30	
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	Mar23
9¾	5	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	59	7⅜	7	7⅜	
27	22½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	22½	22½	22½	
21½	13¾	Bklyn Un Gas	1	13½	13½	13½	— ½
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	Mar21
10	6¾	Brunswk Balke	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
9¾	6¾	Bucyrus-Erie	12	7½	6¾	7½	+ ¾
6⅞	4⅛	Budd Mfg	32	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Budd Wheel	50	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20	15½	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	16	16	16	— ¼
22¼	18	Bulova Watch (4)	34	19½	18¼	19	+ ¼
9½	7	Burlng Mills (1)	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
20¼	16¼	Burr Ad Mach(.30e)	4	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ½
3½	2	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	
11	5¾	Bush Term 7% deb	3	6	5¾	5¾	Mar23
8⅝	6⅝	Butler Bros (.60)	5	6¾	6½	6¾	
22	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Butte Cop & Z	6	3	3	3	
11⅜	7¾	Byers (A M) Co	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
19¾	15¼	Byron Jack (½e)	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
		C					
24½	17⅝	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	+ ¾
49¼	48	Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Mar22
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	21	1½	1½	1½	
10¼	6⅞	Calumet&Hec	26	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	5	11¼	11	11¼	
19¾	13½	Can Dry G Ale	48	15¾	14¾	15⅜	+ ¼
8½	5⅜	Canad Pacific	13	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	30½	30½	30½	Mar23
7¼	4⅞	Capital Ad A (½g)	1	6	6	6	Mar23
18	15¼	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Mar23
4½	2⅞	Carriers & Gn (.05e)	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	
97½	71½	Case (J I) Co	6	74⅝	72⅞	72⅞	+ ¼
55½	36½	Caterpil Trac (½e)	19	37½	36¾	36¾	— ¾
103	100½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	3	101½	101⅜	101½	
18⅞	12⅛	Celanese Corp	21	12½	12	12¼	— ¼
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
23½	16	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	5	16½	16	16	
28	23¼	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	24	23¼	23¼	Mar23
4½	2½	Cent Foundry	13	2¾	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
11	9	Cent R R N J	2	8½	8	8½	— ½
8¼	5	Cent Vio Sug	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	CenturyRibM(.10e)	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar23
46½	34½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	5	36	34½	36	+1¼
8⅝	5⅝	Certain-teed Prod	14	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
30½	25⅞	Champ Fib2P (¼e)	1	26½	26½	26½	Mar22
12½	7	Checker Cab	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
38½	24⅝	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	36	27¼	25¾	26⅝	+ ¾
89	80	Ches & Ob pf (4)	2	80	80	80	Mar23
48½	30	Ches Corp (3)	3	32½	31½	32½	+1
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	2	½	½	½	Mar23
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	Chi & N West	13	1	1	1	
4⅝	2⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Grt West	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Chi Grt W pf	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
14	11	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	11	11	11	Mar23
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅞	8¼	Chi Pneu Tool	3	9	8⅝	9	
32½	26	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	25	25	25	—1
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2⅞	1¼	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅝	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Mar18
16¾	12⅝	Chick Cot Oil (¼e)	2	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Childs Co	5	4½	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	45	Chrysler Corp	148	47½	44½	46	+ ½
13½	10⅝	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	3	11⅝	11	11	Mar23
3⅝	2⅛	City Stores	3	2½	2	2	— ⅛
24	15	Clark Equip	3	15	14¼	14¼	— ¾
36½	18½	Clev Graph Br (¼e)	4	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¾
41	33½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	8	37	36½	37	+1½
15½	12¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅜
125	110½	Coca-Cola (½e)	6	112⅛	111¾	112	+1½
50	50	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	50	50	50	Mar14
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	9	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
95½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	2	92	92	92	Mar16
27⅝	19½	Coll & Alk (½e)	3	20	19¼	20	+ ⅞
20	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	19	12	11	12	+1¼
22¼	14¾	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	4	16	15½	15	—1¼
21¼	14½	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+1¼
9⅝	6	Colum G&E (.45g)	60	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ¼
79	68	Colum G & E pf A(6)	3	71	70½	70½	Mar23
15½	9⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	8	10⅝	10½	10½	
34	30	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	34	34	34	Mar 7
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	4	67	66¼	67	
38¾	29⅝	Coml Credit (4)	15	30½	29¾	29⅞	
95	86	Coml Cred pf (4¾)	2	95	94½	95	Mar 8
44¾	34⅞	Coml Invest Tr (4)	16	36½	34½	36½	+1½
99	93	Com In T cv pf(4¼)	1	97	97	97	Mar19
10	6⅞	Coml Solvents (.60)	29	7⅛	6⅞	7	
2	1¼	Comwlth & South	72	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
42¼	30	Com&South pf(1½k)	10	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
27⅝	22¾	Comwlth Ed (1¼)	9	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
7½	6	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	Mar18
24½	16½	Congoleum-N (¾e)	8	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ¾
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	7	7	7	— ¼
19½	13¾	Consol Aircr	15	14¾	14	14¼	+ ¼
8	6	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
35⅞	19⅛	Consol Edison (½e)	28	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Mar23
1⅞	1⅛	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ¼
6⅞	5½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	*4	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
5¾	3½	Consol Laundries	11	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
10½	8	Consol Oil (.80)	49	8½	8	8	— ⅛
101½	100	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	—1¼
7½	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	4	4	4	Mar23
½	¼	Consol Textile	25	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
22	12	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Mar23
86½	83½	Consum Pw pf (4½)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
16⅝	12⅝	Container Cp (1.20)	5	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
16½	10⅝	Cont Bak A	24	11	10½	10¾	+ ¼
2⅝	1½	Cont Bak B	15	1½	1½	1½	
85	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	76½	76½	76½	Mar22
45¾	38¼	Cont Can (½e)	10	40¼	39½	40	+1
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	108½	108½	108½	Mar23
9⅝	7	Cont Diam Fib	2	7	7	7	
32	24⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	
1¾	1	Cont Motors	35	1	1	1	
34⅝	24¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	25	25¼	24¼	25	
16½	12	Cont Steel	3	12	12	12	Mar23
65½	58⅝	Corn Products (3)	3	60½	60	60½	+ ⅛
166¼	163¾	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	163¾	163¾	163¾	Mar23
4¾	3¼	Coty Inc	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
29¼	19	Crane Co	29	26	25¾	25¾	
98	88	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	88	87	88	
25	21⅞	Cream of Wh (1e)	1	24	24	24	Mar23
10½	7	Crosley Radio	3	7	7	7	Mar23
39⅞	27	Crown Cork&S(½e)	1	28	27	28	— ½
37	33	Cro Ck pf ww (2¼)	8	33	33	33	Mar23
33¾	30	Cro Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	30	30	30	—1
12¼	8⅝	Crown Zeller (½e)	6	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
72½	66

Commerce and Finance • **Senate Committee Votes Against Undistributed Profits Tax** • Business and Industry

U. S. Labor Units Unite to Demand Tariff Protection

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representatives of rival labor unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, joined in demanding tariff protection for the aluminum, pottery and glass industries.

James M. Duffy of East Liverpool, Ohio, president of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters (A. F. of L.), told the Committee for Reciprocity Information "the feeling on the part of those who toil is that our Washington authorities, entrusted with the negotiations of trade treaties, seemingly have but little interest in protecting the employment opportunities of American workers." He said his organization opposed tariff concessions in the proposed trade treaty with the United Kingdom.

M. J. Gilhooly, president of the American Flint Glass Workers Union, said: "Despite the propaganda of the State Department, the international bankers, the pacifists and the college professors . . . the workers of America are pretty well fed up on this altruistic or Utopian idea that by depriving American workers of their job opportunities and enriching foreign countries we can produce world peace."

Concessions Opposed

Testifying before another section of the Reciprocity Committee, John Haser and George E. Hobaugh, officials of the Aluminum Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, opposed concessions on the products of that industry. He said concessions granted in the trade agreement with Switzerland on aluminum foil had resulted in curtailed operations of this branch of the American industry.

Aluminum foil mill workers at New Kensington, Pa., and Edgewater, N. J., he said, were working only three days a week because of competition from foreign plants. Both union men were from New Kensington, the American aluminum center.

William G. Golden of Richmond, Va., and L. M. Brile, Fairmont, W. Va., representing independent aluminum manufacturers, said a lowering of tariff rates would place domestic manufacturers on an unequal footing with foreign competitors because of a wide difference in production costs.

Two spokesmen for Northern and Southern cotton textile mills offered to co-operate with Government tariff experts in selecting articles for tariff concessions in the proposed trade agreement. During hearings last week, no representative of either the woolen or cotton goods industries said concessions could be made on their goods. However, Lawrence Richmond of West Warwick, R. I., representing corduroy and velveteen mills in North and South, proposed today a "moderate" tariff reduction on corduroys more than 52 inches wide and valued at more than 50 cents a yard.

Careful Handling Needed

J. Bradley Colburn of New York expressed the belief that certain concessions might be made in narrow fabrics and ribbons, but warned the committee that "the adjustment must be made carefully."

Mr. Colburn said American manufacturers of cotton belting "did not fear the competition from England as much as that from Japan." He represented the following organizations: Murdock Webbing Company, Pawtucket, R. I.; International Braid Company, Providence, R. I.; Committee for American Ribbon Manufacturers, New York; American manufacturers of tapes, bindings and trimmings, and domestic manufacturers of solid woven cotton belting.

Representatives of clothing and lace manufacturers also pleaded against duty reductions on their products in the proposed trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

A. P. Alliso, New York, representing the International Association of Garment Manufacturers, testified that "from our own and the English viewpoint we urge no change in tariffs."

He explained tariff reductions would "not benefit either domestic industry or English manufacturers because cheaper labor countries would take advantage of our market."

"Our objection to tariff reductions," he continued, "would not be so great if 200,000 workers on relief projects were not making garments."

Hugo N. Schloss, New York, president of the American Lace Manufacturers Association, Inc., opposed tariff reductions because they would "lead definitely to the destruction of the lace manufacturing industry in the United States."

He said American wages were from 100 per cent to 300 per cent higher than foreign wages and that American workers in the industry earned from $15 to $55 for a 40-hour week while English workers earned from $5 to $27.50 for a 58- to 60-hour week.

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Huge Wasteful Federal Power Program in Northwest Seen

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While public attention is currently focussed on the meaning of the word "contumacy" as related to yardstick power rates in Tennessee, utility men here are looking forward to some such future in the Pacific Northwest as now faces the TVA in its relation to the private utilities in Tennessee. The TVA has reached the point, long predicted in these parts, where it has a large surplus of power on its hands, no adequate outlet, and it must either duplicate private power lines, take customers from the private companies, buy the latter out—or else let its power run to waste.

The Government, it is felt here, is just embarking in the Pacific Northwest on a program which is bound to arrive at the same impasse, at greater cost and on a much larger scale. Ultimate power development of the Grand Coulee dam in the State of Washington, for example, will exceed all the TVA dams together.

Briefly, the Northwest power situation is as follows: The private companies now have an installed capacity of around 1,600,000 kilowatts. The all-time peak load of power used by consumers in the area, last September, was 1,100,000 kilowatts, though rates are the lowest and per customer consumption the highest in the country. This leaves an unused or suprlus capacity of 500,000 kilowatts.

Huge Addition to Capacity

In this area the government is planning to install a total of 2,322,000 kilowatts of generating capacity at Bonneville and Grand Coulee. Thus the total capacity, public and private, will be raised in a year or two to around 3,900,000 kilowatts, and the peak consumption to date of 1,100,000 kilowatts leaves 2,800,000 kilowatts excess capacity for consumption to reach.

Chairman Ross of the Bonneville Dam Authority says that demand in that area doubles every five or 5½ years. The power load of City Light, Seattle municipal project which Mr. Ross once headed, did double every 5½ years from 1905 to 1925. Part of the increase came from the local private company's customers. But consumption in the four northwestern states, Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho, increased only 16 per cent from the prosperity year 1929 to the prosperity year 1937 (last two months estimated), or during a span of 8 years. (Washington consumption increased about 40 per cent, Oregon about 25 per cent. Idaho about 6 per cent, and Montana fell off.) So consumption which has increased 16 per cent in the past eight years must increase about 200 or 225 per cent in order to get within a reasonable limit of the peak capacity to be caused by the government installations.

Of the 1,890,000 kilowatts capacity of the Grand Coulee dam 500,000 is scheduled to be used for irrigation pumping. It is planned to sell it to owners of a hypothetical 1,200,000 acres to be irrigated. There are only 1,700,000 such acres now in use in the whole United States out of a total of 2,114,000 reclaimed by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation Service, so it will probably be a long time before this outlet will be developed. Irrigation farmers have to meet rather heavy initial and recurrent costs, which slows down migration to irrigable areas. It is hoped that the crop surplus problem which critics charge is aggravated by irrigation projects can be solved by proper choice of crops.

A Restricted Outlet

Of non-irrigation outlets for the 2,600,000 excess capacity soon to be in this area, the chief at present are domestic consumers. The area has only slight industrial development. The mining areas in Montana are taking less power than in 1929. But domestic consumers are pretty well served now. The area has an estimated 735,000 families. The number of connected domestic consumers is 614,000, leaving 121,000 families unserved, almost all in rural areas.

The urban possibilities of new consumer connections have almost reached saturation point since private rates are low, fuel is scarce and dear, and people even heat water with electricity. So if the Government refrains from taking existing customers away from the private companies it has a potential market for only about 120,000 new customers, mostly farmers. Assuming it got every one, even in the remotest areas of a thinly settled area, and they took the unusually high load factor of 40 per cent, this market would use only about 100,000 kilowatts.

Of course Mr. Ross hopes to get new industries in by offering cheap rates, as the TVA has done with Aluminum Corporation and several chemical companies. This, however, is a slow process. The market for industrial products in the Northwest is small, despite the high standard of private and community living, simply because there aren't many people there. The private companies in the area haven't been asleep these many years to the limited possibilities of tempting industrialists and miners into the area. The importance of cheap power as a manufacturing cost is popularly over-rated. It is trivial compared with wages, raw materials, and freight rates to market except for a very few items like heavy chemicals, abrasives, cement, and the like.

Huge Excess Capacity

So the set-up is something like this, in kilowatts of general capacity.

Present private installations	1,600,000
Government projects completed	2,300,000
Total	3,900,000
Peak load to date	1,100,000
Excess capacity (assuming no early increase in peak load)	2,800,000
Peak potential irrigation load	500,000
Peak load, new domestic consumers	100,000
New industrial load, optimistic estimate	600,000
Optimum load, new business	1,100,000
Remaining excess capacity	1,500,000

This means that even if Mr. Ross could pick up new loads from the three possible sources, irrigation, new domestic, and new idustrial buyers, enough to double last fall's peak loan, there would still be excess capacity in the area in excess of last fall's load—almost all government-owned.

The temptation which this excess capacity will present, to raid existing power companies' customers, will be almost irresistible. They already have the cream of the available business. Portland, for example, privately supplied within a few miles of Bonneville, has most of Oregon's population, within a few miles. Seattle already has two distribution systems, one public, one private.

By no stretch of imagination would the government be likely to raid this area or that of the Tacoma municipal system. TVA has shown no compunctions about bidding for the private companies' most lucrative distribution areas, the cities of Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Memphis, with the heavily baited collateral offer of 45 per cent PWA free grants to the cities from Mr. Ickes.

Wasteful Alternatives

The alternatives of buying out the private companies or selling Bonneville or Grand Coulee power to them wholesale at the dam are equally wasteful. If only their distribution systems were bought, their generating facilities and transmission lines would be left hanging in the air. If their entire systems were bought, the generators might as well be disconnected as surplus. And if power is sold to them wholesale they won't have a market for it unless they stop using their own power. They show an inclination to buy, but they really aren't interested except for political reasons. And selling government power to private companies has proved ticklish business politically anyway, ever since Alabama Power offered to buy Muscle Shoals power.

The cost of this mighty government venture will be large. Bonneville dam and generators will cost about $75,000,000. The Grand Coulee dam and generators will cost round $185,000,000, and the irrigation project another $200,000,000, bringing the total to around $450,000,000 against a roughly estimated book-value of the private properties in the area now of only $500,000,000.

These huge government costs do not include even transmission lines. Friends of the project are talking a 600-mile line to the phosphate beds in southeast Idaho which could hardly be built for less than $50,000,000, to judge by the costs of the Boulder Dam-Los Angeles line. This would be a comparative luxury. Cost of the essential lines to distribute the immense capacity to be installed will be reckoned in round figures of $50,000,000 and $100,000,000. The government people do not trifle with small figures.

Cities Service Co. To Vote on Capital Structure Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A proposal to change each 10 shares of Cities Service Co. outstanding common stock without par value into one share of common stock of $10 par and to decrease capital of the company by reducing to $10 the capital represented by each 10 shares of common stock now issued and outstanding and by retirement of certain common stocks held in the treasury will be voted on at the annual meeting of the stockholders on April 26. Restatement of the capital account will result in creation of an additional capital surplus amounting to $149,822,680.

It is proposed to make charges against capital surplus to eliminate from the corporate balance sheet the corporation's interest in undistributed surpluses of its subsidiary companies now carried as an asset. Further charge against capital surplus would be made to reduce the carrying value of investments in and advances to subsidiaries or set up a reserve therefor. Additional charges would be made against capital surplus for the setting up of a reserve against the accrued undeclared dividends on the preferred and preference stocks of the company and for provision for other adjustments and contingencies.

The company states: "It is now estimated that for the calendar year 1937 on a consolidated basis, after providing for all interest charges, depreciation and depletion, all preferred dividend charges—whether paid or accrued—and $4,000,000 for contingent reserves, there was a remaining balance of earnings of approximately $3,700,000. This reflected earnings equal to approximately 10 cents per share on the common stock on the basis of present capitalization or approximately $1 per share after giving effect to proposed changes in common stock capitalization.

McKesson & Robbins Net In 1937 11 P. C. Over '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—McKesson & Robbins reports net earnings for 1937, after provision for interest, depreciation and taxes, were 11.58 per cent above the year 1936.

The earnings were equal to $1.60 per share, after deducting preference dividends paid, compared with $1.32 per share in 1936.

Consolidated net sales for the company amounted to $174,572,229 compared to $153,119,474 for 1936, an increase of 14.01 per cent.

Current assets amounted to $76,018,802 as against current liabilities of $21,941,699. Working capital increased $2,890,536.

During the year $1,155,000 of the 5½ per cent convertible debentures were retired, as against the annual sinking fund requirement of $750,000. On the basis of 1937 earnings interest requirement on the $16,192,000 debentures outstanding at Dec. 31, 1937, was earned 5.99 times.

Mexicans Jubilant At Expropriation Of Oil Properties

MEXICO CITY, March 24 (AP)—Vicente Cortes Herrera, undersecretary for communications, today was appointed general manager of the new national petroleum council to administer the $400,000,000 oil industry taken over by the government.

As the nation recovered from a series of gala celebrations in major cities, there were first indications of a national subscription campaign to pay the 17 British and American oil companies for loss of their property.

President Lazara Cardenas pledged his government to pay indemnity in a speech yesterday during Mexico City's parade of laborers to signify their support of the expropriation.

"It is opportune to assert in these solemn moments," Señor Cardenas said, "so that all the world may know it, that Mexico will honor her debt with the foreigner.

"We must get ourselves ready to begin immediate indemnification for the expropriated (properties) for it would not be just to leave this debt to future generations."

Answering the President's appeal for economic sacrifices, without which he said "we cannot obtain the economic independence that our people demand," Alfonso Gomez Morentin, director general of mails and telegraphs, sent the President a contribution of $212, the equivalent of a month's salary.

Gomez Morentin promised also to devote half of his salary each month to the national indemnification fund.

Here and in every major city throughout the country, Mexico's national anthem swelled from the throats of thousands of overalled workers, congressmen, marching women and businessmen yesterday in a monster demonstration celebrating the expropriation as "economic liberation."

Rank on rank of marchers in a sea of banners swept by President Cardenas in Independence Square—an outpouring of humanity unequalled in Mexico City's recent history.

Some observers said 200,000 marchers took part in the "jubilee" organized by the Confederation of Mexican Workers (C. M. T.) to acclaim the presidential decree of March 18 taking over the $400,000,000 oil properties of 17 United States and British companies.

One cry swept like wild-fire along the five lines of marchers—"one, two, three—three, two, one; los gringos se van" (the foreigners are getting out).

Rail Labor Leaders Opposed to Any Pay Reduction Proposals

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Railroad labor leaders, here for a conference with representatives of rail lines, declared they would oppose any pay reduction proposals.

Cutting wages to cure the railroad's financial problems, the union chiefs added, would be like "trimming a corn to cure a toothache."

The carriers started talking about a wage cut after the Interstate Commerce Commission turned down their request for a 15 per cent freight rate increase. They got 5 and 10 per cent increases on certain classes of freight.

Last year the railroads gave non-operating labor a raise of five cents an hour, while those who run the trains got 6.6 per cent. In 1935 the carriers restored the 10 per cent depression pay cut which rail labor accepted without protest in 1932.

About 1,000,000 employees would be affected by any change in pay rates.

Today also was the deadline for submission of a special Interstate Commerce Commission's report to President Roosevelt on what Congress should do to remedy the railroad's financial situation.

Commission members said the report would be forwarded from the White House to Warm Springs, Ga., where the President is taking a 10-day rest.

St. Maurice Power Plant Is Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The St. Maurice Power Corporation has received permission of the Quebec Government Electricity Board to proceed with construction work on its 160,000 horse power development on the St. Maurice River at La Tuque, Que. The Board has also authorized the issue of bonds to the amount not in excess of 75 per cent of the actual cost of the power development, and has approved the issue of $10,000,000 in bonds by the St. Maurice Power Corporation.

Construction work has been proceeding for the last six months. The plant will consist of a dam and power house, with four hydroelectric generating units, each having an installed turbine capacity of 40,000 horse power when operating under a head of 104 feet.

Lumber Output Increases; Shipments, Orders Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The country's lumber mills increased production slightly during the week ended March 12, but shipments and new business were down from the previous week.

Despite this, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association said all regions except the southern pine and southern and northern hardwood areas reported new orders above production.

Production of 519 mills amounted to 171,147,000 feet; shipments, 178,335,000 feet; orders, 186,000,000 feet. The preceding week 531 mills reported 165,125,000 feet production; shipments of 189,803,000 feet, and orders of 201,194,000 feet.

End of Surplus Profits Levy in Senate Seen as Boon to Trade

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee eliminated the undistributed profits tax today from the House-approved tax revision bill and substituted a flat rate of 18 per cent on corporation incomes.

Chairman Pat Harrison (D-Miss.) of the committee said Treasury estimates showed the change would provide almost $100,000,000 more revenue than the House bill.

The committee vote to strike out the controversial undistributed profits levy was 17 to 4, with Senators Barkley (D-Ky.) Connally (D-Texas), Bulkley (D-Ohio) and La-follette (P-Wis.) voting in opposition.

Senator Harrison and all the remainder of the committee lined up in favor of repeal.

Under the Senate-approved plan, the House provision for a four per cent undistributed profits levy on corporations with annual net incomes of more than $25,000 would be eliminated and a flat 18 per cent rate on corporation income substituted.

The House provided a sliding scale of rates from 16 to 20 per cent, the applicable rate depending upon the amount of corporation income distributed to stock holders.

There thus was a four per cent margin which would tend to force distribution of corporate income.

Senator Harrison and other Senate Committee members have contended that a flat corporation rate would stimulate business by providing tax certainty.

As in the House measure, the proposal approved by the Senate committee provides a special treatment for corporations with a net income of less than $25,000.

Senator Vandenberg (R) of Michigan had charged previously that the Administration, in its insistence on the principle of taxing undistributed profits, exhibited a greater "passion for saving its face" than for helping business.

Mr. Vandenberg asserted in an interview this insistence "is typical of the perversity with which the Administration seems to stick to its economic errors."

Final Ratification Of Int'l Sugar Pact By U. S. Announced

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has served notice of ratification of the international sugar agreement signed March 6, 1937, at London, the State Department announced.

The Senate ratified the agreement last December 20. Officials explained this government withheld final action until necessary legislation was passed by the national assembly of the Philippine Commonwealth, a party to the agreement.

Twenty-two nations undertook through the agreement to stabilize the world sugar industry for the next five years, by regulating the production of exporting countries and other means.

The United States, an importing nation, was little affected directly, but made commitments in behalf of the Philippines which was given a share in any increase of estimated world consumption and pledges of a world market quota in the event the Philippine share of the American market should be reduced.

Bank Clearings Hold Below 1937 Levels

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the week ended March 23 failed to come up to the comparable 1937 total for the nineteenth consecutive time, Dun & Bradstreet reported today.

Clearings of $5,186,762,000 in the latest period showed a 24.7 decline from $6,889,833,000 a year ago and were $293,471,000 below the week preceding.

Turnover at New York amounted to $3,240,942,000, compared with $4,475,372,000 last year, a drop of 27.6 per cent. At outside centers the total was $1,945,820,000, or 19.4 per cent under $2,414,461,000 in the like week of 1937.

Except for a gain of 2.2 per cent over a year ago at New Orleans, the balance of outside cities turned in smaller totals than a year ago. Outstanding declines from the like 1937 week included: Philadelphia 31.6 per cent, Detroit 29.2, Pittsburgh 26.1, Boston 22.5, Kansas City 19.5, Buffalo 17.7, and Louisville 16.7.

Chicago clearings totaled $268,200,000, or 18.2 per cent below the $327,800,000 for the like week of 1937.

ICC Hears Chicago Railroad's New Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission heard arguments on a proposed plan for reorganization of the Chicago Great Western Railroad.

Examiner Homer H. Kerby, who prepared the proposed plan, recommended capitalization of the railroad be reduced from $148,000,000 to $62,000,000 and fixed charges reduced from $2,000,000 to $900,000.

J. C. McLester, Jr., representing a first mortgage bondholders committee, said he regarded his committee's plan as better than Mr. Kirby's, but would not object to the examiner's proposal because he desired to expedite the proceedings.

Austrian Bond Holdings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London Times says according to best estimates available, American investors hold about $35,000,000 of Austrian bonds. List includes the government 7s due 1957, Province of Lower Austria 7½s due 1950, Province of Styria 7s due 1946, City of Vienna 6s due 1952, City of Graz 8s due in 1954, Lower Austria Hydro-Electric Power Co. 6½s due 1944, and Alpine Montan Steel Corp. 7s due 1955.

Wins on Tax Levy

© Harris & Ewing

Pat Harrison

Chairman of Senate Finance Committee Which Voted Against Surplus Profits Tax

British Glass Executive Tells Of Profit-Sharing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — A summary of the scheme of profit sharing in operation at the works of the Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., was recently given by Mr. Graham Cunningham, chairman and managing director of the company, in an address on "Industrial Co-operation" which he gave to the Birmingham Business Club.

In the Triplex Company's scheme, he said, there was a first charge on profits for the shareholders of more than 10 per cent, and then, of the balance of profit, the workers were entitled to 12½ per cent, which formed a profit-sharing fund for the year. It did not mean that the whole of that amount would be distributed in that year. For the administration of the fund there was a committee representative of the head office and the factory.

Voting Compulsory

At the annual election of this committee it was compulsory for everyone to vote. If any of the employees refrained from voting they risked losing their share of the fund. This provision had been made, Mr. Cunningham said, because otherwise a few enthusiasts might run the whole show.

"I believe that this maintaining of interest is most important in everything concerned with the works," he continued. "Workpeople are apt just to come to their job, do so many hours in conditions which are not very congenial, and then go home and forget about their work and regard their business as something which is irksome but necessary, and which needs no thought or care once they are out of the factory.

Conditions Improve

"Ever since we started the profit-sharing fund there has been a very greatly improved atmosphere among the workpeople and a greater zest for their job. They know that a slacker will not be tolerated, not only by the heads but, more important, by those who work alongside him.

"What I want is to get direct personal touch between worker and employer. I encourage the workers to communicate with me direct as much as possible, and to any letter I receive I make a point of giving a personal reply.

"We can keep the workpeople of this country satisfied and happy only by fair treatment, straight dealing and clean working conditions. These things are not matters for Parliament; they can be given to the workpeople of this country by employers of labor."

Chicago Business Shows Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Business in Chicago showed improvement during the past week, due to better weather conditions, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Retail outlets reported higher sales. This trend was felt in outlying shopping districts as well as along State Street.

Wholesalers indicate a more active interest in Easter commodities. While the demand is not up to that of last year, it is far more satisfactory than had been anticipated a few weeks ago.

Right now the most acute sufferers from the current recession appear to be the luxury distributors and those catering to the lighter side of life.

Industrial Chicago still continues to lag. Outside of the slight impetus given by new companies establishing plants in Chicago to escape onerous tax and labor conditions elsewhere, there has been slight change in local production or employment figures.

Sees 'Contraction Policy' In Sale of 'Baby' Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP) — Robert L. Owen, former Democratic Senator from Oklahoma, told the House Banking Committee the Treasury was following a "contraction policy" in promoting the sale of "baby" bonds.

Testifying at hearings on a bill to provide government ownership of the Federal reserve banks, Mr. Owens said the bonds are absorbing the savings of individuals who remember banking conditions of 1932 and prefer to invest in bonds, even though the government now insures bank deposits.

Federal Program Planned to Promote Recovery, Says Morgenthau

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24 — A program of financial aid to big and little business is being worked out by the several fiscal agencies of the Government, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced today.

Secretary Morgenthau also confirmed today that income-tax receipts so far this month are not up to Treasury expectations, and the preliminary telegraphic estimates given out last week were inaccurate. The Treasury will borrow another $50,000,000 through its June bill series partly to make up for the income-tax deficiencies and will discontinue the practice of making public telegraphic estimates.

A committee representing the various fiscal agencies met for the first time yesterday, and surveyed the whole field, beginning with the recognition that financial aid of some kind is requisite. Whether it should come from private or from public sources, and what other steps the Government can take along these lines to facilitate recovery, are the points immediately under study. Several additional conferences are expected.

A deluge of suggestions has been reaching the President, as well as the governmental departments, urging and outlining various aids to business, and these were all placed before the new committee.

May Lag $50,000,000

The Treasury Secretary, in surveying the income tax field, calculated that March collections might run between $20,000,000 and $50,000,000 below estimates. It was believed the amount anticipated was about $730,000,000. The weekly bill series, maturing in June, will therefore be increased by $50,000,000, added to the $200,000,000 that the Treasury has already borrowed in this issue.

Secretary Morgenthau expressed disappointment at the failure of income tax receipts to meet calculations, and announced the Treasury's decision to refrain in future from issuing telegraphic estimates on takings. The wired reports from internal revenue collectors showed collections for the first 15 days of March as 18 per cent ahead of last year. In part they were based on the undeposited amounts, and these—Secretary Morgenthau said—have been overestimated.

In the conference to consider aid to small and large business were Secretary Morgenthau himself; James Roosevelt, White House secretary; Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of RFC; William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission; Ronald Ransom, member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board; Wayne Chatfield Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Herman Oliphant, Special Counsel to the Treasury, and Cyril B. Upham, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

To Ease Capital Issues

Most salient of the many important points passing before the committee seemed to be the facilitation of the registration of new capital issues with the SEC. At present, many business and financial men complain of difficulties of registration. Proposals of simplification and the setting of higher exemptions have been made, and there has been talk of regional banks to take in small security issues.

The conferees also considered how RFC lending would be facilitated, realizing that many businesses are not now taking advantage of the RFC loans-to-industry provisions.

"A number of us met here at the request of the President to go over various questions of loans to industry, including loans to small industry," said Secretary Morgenthau, "and to try to take the various suggestions made and put them together in a constructive program." He agreed that it has been established that there was a need of financial aid for business but said, "Whether it's up to the Government or private agencies to do the job, that's the question."

U. S. Smelting Earns $9.48 Net Per Share

By the Associated Press

United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Corp., reported for 1937 net profit of $6,653,324, equal, after full yearly dividends on the preferred stock, to $9.48 a share on 528,765 shares of common.

In 1936 the company reported net profit of $5,455,276, or $7.22 a share on the same number of common shares after preferred dividend requirements.

The company's properties are extensive and located in mining sections of the western United States as well as in Mexico.

Directors declared a dividend of $1 a share on the common, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1. On April 15, 1937, the company paid a dividend of $2 a share.

Senate Confirms Draper On Federal Reserve Board

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate confirmed Ernest G. Draper of Connecticut for a 14-year term on the board of governors of the Federal reserve system.

Mr. Draper formerly was Assistant Secretary of Commerce. He succeeds Joseph A. Broderick on the reserve board.

February Auto Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — With registrations from 31 states tabulated, the earlier estimate by R. L. Polk & Co. of total February sales of 120,000 new cars and 26,000 trucks remains unchanged. In the 31 states, car sales totaled 58,703, or 21 per cent under January, and 42.9 per cent under February, 1937, sales in the same states. Complete registrations in February, 1937, were 215,049 cars. Commercial car and truck sales in the 31 states in February were 13,338, or 17 per cent under January and 35 per cent under February, 1937.

Business Attacks Bill Reorganizing Federal Bureaus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Sharp criticism of the Byrnes Federal Government Reorganization Bill came today from both the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and the Merchants' Association of New York, two of the largest and strongest commercial organizations in the United States.

In a report by its executive committee, the Chamber of Commerce held the Byrnes bill failed to vest in an agent of Congress the power to determine authoritatively the legal availability of appropriated public moneys for particular uses and that its power of appropriation was in danger of being degraded to the level of a ministerial function.

No effort was made in the bill to promote economy and eliminate waste in the activities of Government bureaus, the report said.

Chief among objections raised by the Merchants' Association was that the proposed legislation would place too extensive powers in the hands of the President without effective check by Congress.

"We also object to placing the civil service under the control of a single administrator because we feel that, in the long run, the policy-determining functions of the head of the civil service outweigh in importance the administrative," said Louis K. Comstock, president of the association. "We are convinced that policy determination of this nature can more effectively serve the public interest if it is in the hands of a board than if it is vested in an individual. This objection might be met by placing the administration of the civil service in the hands of an individual subordinate to a multi-member commission.

Objections raised by both organizations were transmitted to Congress.

The New York State Chamber of Commerce, while on record as favoring government reorganization to prevent overlapping and duplication of Federal administrative bureaus for the promotion of efficiency and economy, has voiced its opposition on two previous occasions to methods proposed by the Roosevelt Administration to accomplish such objectives.

The chamber's report concedes, however, that in some respects the provisions of the bill relating to accounting and auditing constitute "a substantial improvement" over provisions in predecessor measures covering the same ground.

General Classified

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER, Auto Van and Warehouse Co., moving, storage, carpet cleaning, packing, shipping, at competitive prices. Tel. MEdallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SUBLET—Completely furnished penthouse, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen and terrace; May 1st to October 1st; reasonable. Circle 6-6497, N. Y. C.

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WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—5 upper rooms, sun porch; convenient transit, church, new high school; separate furnace; $40. Vir. 7-5161.

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LINCOLN limousine for hire, expert driver. Call KEN. 8562. LOUIS CEFALO, 18 Bothwell Rd., Brighton, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

$1500 will buy replica early Amer. cabin. Fireplace, slate roof, insulated, 94,000 sq. ft. land, brook and bridge; 4 miles Mohawk Trail near Shelburne Falls, Mass. L. Polack, 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High-class domestic help; male, female; all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. MA. 6-7632

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COAT RACKS, TABLES and CHAIRS, to rent and sell. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AMAZING reductions on interior decorators' and fine manufacturers' showroom samples and closeouts; beautiful furniture for bedroom, living room or dining room; also authentic reproductions and antiques; contents of fine city and country homes; new Simmons bedding. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—MEN

SINGLE, experienced man to milk and care for two cows, horse, chickens, garden and lawn; $15 per month; good home and board. Mrs. R. Bennett, 1179 Main St., Glastonbury, Conn.

WANTED—Christian Scientist, educated, cultured, to act as attendant to young man; state experience. Write Box G-4, Suite 1500, Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS — Thoroughly experienced, knowledge French, music, desired for girl 3½. Excellent references required; N. Y. City. Write Box N-4, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED — Experienced houseworker, plain cooking, no laundry, care 3-year-old girl; $60.00 monthly. Tel. Cedarhurst 1656, Long Island, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING and quiet home for rest and study; attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 N. 5th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Cheerful house; careful attention; good board; reasonable rates. ZIMMERMAN, 25 Burling Lane. Tel. 7360.

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SELLING at genuine bargain prices, fine early American and French furniture, rugs, paintings, commodes. GARMISE, 1397 6th Ave. (52nd), New York.

HOUSES FOR SALE

READING, Mass.—Owners leaving State; will sacrifice new 6-room house and garage; large living room, fireplace, 3 bedrooms, open screened porch; completely weatherstrip; oil burner; beautifully landscaped. Call Read-ne 0867-M after 7 p. m. for appointment. No brokers.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LINENS AND YARNS

HANAN'S OUTLET SHOP
Linens, Laces, Yarns, Infantwear
49 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

MILLINERY

Jeanne Simon
Hand made hats, $1.50 and up
2820 Broadway, Ent. 109 St., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 403 West 156th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1313

SEE PAGE 15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Murchison Holds Cotton Prospects As Less Bearish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consideration of certain factors in the raw cotton situation which have not received the emphasis they deserve in recent analyses of the Crop Control Act "would appear to eliminate some of the more bearish aspects of the situation as seen at first glance," according to Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

The ruling of the Controller General, Dr. Murchison said, which renders "inoperative the subsection providing for outright acquisition by the Commodity Credit Corporation of 1937 loan cotton and the extension, under the new act, of the maturity date on all loan cotton to July 31, 1939, removes most of the incentive for early liquidation of their equities by farmer-borrowers.

"The most recent report of the Commodity Credit Corporation shows that the corporation has outstanding loans aggregating more than $322,000,000 on a total of 6,753,000 bales of cotton. Of these loans, a total of $222,201,659 represents advances on 5,083,773 bales of the 1937-38 crop at an average of 8.38 cents per pound. Another 1,670,000 bales of the 1934-35 crop is held under loans made at an average of 12 cents per pound.

"Thus, of the estimated carry-over of 12,500,000 bales at the end of the current crop year, July 31 next, 6,753,000 bales are 'loan cotton' and the available supply of so-called 'free cotton' in the expected carry-over is reduced to approximately 6,000,000 bales—only slightly in excess of what is regarded by most government cotton experts as a normal carry-over.

Limitations on Sale

Providing the act is amended, as may be expected during the current session of the Congress, "to make possible the acquisition of loan cotton by the Commodity Credit Corporation, "the sale of such cotton by the corporation," he said, "will be subject to rigid limitations both insuring the Government against loss and fixing a maximum on monthly sales after July 1, 1939."

"The act provides that in the case of cotton acquired by the corporation and prior to July 31, 1939 (when the monthly maximum restrictions become effective), none shall be sold unless the proceeds are at least sufficient to reimburse the Treasury for all amounts, including price-adjustment payments, paid out on the cotton by the Government. Corporation officials estimate that, on the basis of the loans made to date, that provision would require a price of between 10½ and 11 cents a pound on any cotton the corporation might sell.

"These facts, together with the planned drastic reduction of cotton acreage under the new act, would appear to eliminate some of the more bearish aspects of the situation as seen at first glance."

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	10.24	10.89
Affiliated F Inc	3.60	3.95
Amerex Hold	17.375	19.125
Am Business Shrs (new)	2.95	3.26
Am Gen Equip Inc	.55	.63
Amm Ins Stocks	4.50	4.75
Boston Fund, Inc.	13.50	14.83
British Type Inv	.25	.40
Broad St Inv	20.51	21.94
Bullock Fund	11.375	12.50
Can Inv Fund	3.40	3.75
Century Shrs Tr	19.29	20.74
Chain St Inv Corp	.375	.875
Chain St Investor	14.32	15.34
Dividend Shrs	1.06	1.16
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	15.73	16.89
Eaton & Howard Fd F	10.11	10.86
Equity Corp $3 pf	25.50	26.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.57	17.84
Fund Investors Inc	13.90	15.02
Gen Capital	26.63	28.63
Gen Investors Tr	4.00	4.36
Incorp Investors Tr	15.21	16.35
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	34.75	34.75
Maryland Fund	4.91	5.38
Mass Invest Tr	17.64	18.72
Mutual Invest	9.32	10.16
Nation Wide Voting	1.04	1.17
New England Fund	10.73	11.54
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.60	14.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.35	.40
Putnam, Geo., Fund	13.33	14.24
Quarterly Income Shrs	9.54	10.45
Railway & Light Sec	8.00	9.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	82.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	.23	..
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	3.00	4.50
Spencer Trask Fund	13.14	13.82
Stand Util Inc	.37	.40
State Street Invest	71.00	74.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.56	.62
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.78	.87
US El Lt & P Voting	.64	.76
Wellington Fund	11.61	12.82
World Investment Tr	3.91	4.27
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.75	5.625
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.21	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	3.36	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.42	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.52	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.32	..
Diversified Tr C	3.00	..
Diversified Tr D	4.65	5.30
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.35	3.60
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.02	4.63
Nation Wide Sec	2.51	2.61
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.50	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.61	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.22	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.18	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.96	..
Repres Tr Shrs	7.77	8.27
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	1.80	..
Super of Am Tr C, D	4.73	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	11.00	11.50
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.43	1.53
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	3.50	4.50
First Boston Corp	10.625	12.125
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.00	1.75

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. value	Sales price
Bonds			K-2	7.87	8.63
B-1	23.81	26.07	**Common Stocks**		
B-2	19.46	21.35	S-1	21.71	23.71
B-3	13.12	13.29	S-2	11.89	12.97
B-4	5.96	6.60	S-3	9.53	10.47
Preferred Stocks			S-4	3.66	4.06
K-1	12.33	13.46			

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.90⅝	.87	.86⅛	.86⅝	+.00⅝
July	.83⅝	.84⅝	.83⅛	.83⅝	+.00⅜
Sept.	.84⅝	.85	.84⅛	.84⅝	+.00⅜
Corn					
May	.60	.60⅛	.60	.60⅛	+.00⅛
July	.61⅛	.62⅜	.61⅛	.62⅛	+.00⅛
Sept.	.62⅝	.63	.62⅛	.63	+.00⅜
Oats					
May	.30	.30⅛	.30	.30	
July	.28⅝	.29	.28⅝	.29	+.00⅛
Rye					
May	.64⅛	.66⅛	.65⅛	.65⅛	—.01
July	.64⅛	.64⅜	.63⅛	.63⅛	—.00⅜

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N Y May No 3	2.12	2.12	2.11	2.12	..
Wld May No 4	.86	.86½	.86	.86½	..
Wld July No 4	.87	.88	.86½	.87	.00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¼s 43-45	108.7	108.7	108.7
1	3¼s 46-44	108.3	108.1	108.1
8	3⅛s '45	103.22	103.22	103.22
10	3s 48-46	106.26	106.26	106.26
10	3⅛s 49-46	106.26	106.26	106.26
2	4¼s 52-47	117.12	117.12	117.12
10	2¾s '51-48	102.16	102.16	102.16
1	3⅛s '49	101.18	101.16	101.16
1	3⅛s 52-49	106.23	106.22	106.22
6	2¾s 55-45	100.9	100.4	100.6
8	2¾s 54-51	101.16	101.16	101.16
3	3s 55-51	104.16	104.13	104.16
9	2⅞s 60-55	102.13	102.12	102.12
1	2¾s 60 55 reg	102.10	102.10	102.10
Federal Farm Mortgage				
5	3s 48-44	103.27	103.27	103.27
Home Owners' Loan				
3	2¾s 49-39	101.29	101.28	101.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	100½	100½	100½
4	Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	100	100	100
2	Alleghany 5s '44	61	61	61
20	Alleghany 5s '50 st	25½	25¼	25½
22	Allis Chalm 4s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	Am & For P 5s 2030	45	45	45
1	AmIGChem5½s '49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	Am T & T 5½s '43	113½	113½	113½
5	Am T & T 3½s '66	101½	101½	101¾
36	Am T&T 3¼s '61	102	101¾	101¾
1	Am T Fdr cv 50	100	100	100
3	Am WW & E 6s 75	93½	93½	93½
19	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104	104	104
6	Ang C Nitra deb 67	27¼	27	27¼
10	Arm Del 4s 57	92	91½	91½
14	Arm Del 4s '57	92	91¼	91½
19	AT&SF 4s 95	103½	102½	103
1	AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	92	92	92
8	AT&SF 4s 1955-55	97½	97½	97½
69	AT&SF cv 4½s 48	100½	99½	99½
8	AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	101½	101	101
2	ACLine 1st 4s '52	74½	74	74
1	ACLine 4½s 64	63	63	63
5	Atl & Dan 1st4s 48	20	20	20
30	B&O rfg 5s 95	20¼	20⅛	20¼
7	B&O 1st 5s 48	46	46	46
14	B&O rfg 5s 95	19⅝	19	19⅝
36	B&O 5s 96 F	18⅝	18	18½
9	B&O 5s 2000D	18½	17¼	18½
79	B&O cv 4½s 60	15⅜	14⅝	15⅜
7	B&O 4s '48	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞
6	B&O 5s SW 50	30¼	30	30
2	Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	97¼	97¼	97¼
5	Bang&Aroo 4s cv 51st	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Bang&Aroo 5s	109	109	109
2	BellTPa 5s 48B	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
1	BellTPa 5s 60C	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝
13	Beth Stl 4½s 60	102¼	102¼	102¼
23	Beth Stl 3¾s 66	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
35	Beth Stl 3½s '52	85⅝	85	85¾
5	Boston&Me 5s 67	31½	31	31
9	Boston&Me 5s 55	31¼	31	31
1	Bkly City RR 5s 41	39	39	39
14	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	43⅛	42	42
11	Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50	69	68	68
6	Bkly U Gas 5s 45	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Bkly U Gas 5s 50	65	65	65
9	Buf R&P 4½s '57	18½	18½	18½
1	Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
8	Bush Term 5s '55	31½	30⅝	31¼
4	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	43	43	43
6	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116	115¾	115¾
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
10	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
11	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¼	114¼	114¼
11	Can Pac 5s '54	97½	96½	96½
10	Can Pac 4½s '46	92½	92½	92½
3	Can Pac 4½s '60	92	92	92
13	Can Pac 4s perp	78	77¼	78
2	Caro Cen 4s '49	40	40	40
20	Caro C&O 5s '38	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
11	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	5½	5	5½
9	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	95½	95½	95½
6	Cen Pac 5s '60	46	45½	45½
11	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72	70⅝	72
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	57½	57½	57½
6	ChampP&P 4¾s '50	100	100½	100½
1	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	104½	104½	104½
27	C&O 4½s '92	115¼	115	115
1	C&O 3½s '96 D	91½	91½	91½
1	Chi&Alton 3s '49	15	15	15
4	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	97	96⅞	97
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	90½	90½	90½
31	CB&Q gen 4s '58	97⅞	97¼	97¼
39	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101⅛	101	101
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95½	95½	95½
130	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	10⅝	10	10¼
1	Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	9⅝	9½	9⅝
4	Chic Gt West 4s'59	16	15½	15⅝
3	Chi I & L 5s'66	4⅜	4½	4⅜
54	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
174	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
4	CM&SP 4¾s'89	26½	26½	26½
13	CM&SP 4½s'89 C	24½	24¼	24¼
2	CM&SP gen 4s'89	25	25	25
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	8½	8½	8½
9	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4⅜	4⅛	4¼
9	Chi & NW 4s'87	14½	14	14
6	Chi & NW 3½s'87	14¼	14	14
1	CRI & P 4½s'52 A	6	6	6
4	CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	5½	5½	5½
12	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
12	C R I & P 4s'8	15	14½	15
12	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	6½	6⅛	6½
1	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1	Ch Un Sta 4s'44	104	104	104
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	103¼	103	103¼
4	Childs Co 5s'43	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1	Cinn Gas&El 3½s'66	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	CCC&StL 4½s'77	52½	52½	52½
2	Clev Cl Iron 4s'50	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3	ClevUnTerm 5s'73	74½	74	74½
3	Col & So 4½s'80	35½	35½	35½
4	Columbia G 5s'52 May	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
15	Columbia G 5s 1961	90⅝	90	90
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
23	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	101¼	101	101¼
4	Comwlth Ed 4½s '57	111½	111½	111½
22	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	107	107	107
6	Con Coal Del 5s '60	44	44	44
5	Con Edis 3½s '46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
14	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105⅝	105½	105½
9	Con Oil 3½s '51	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
13	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108	107⅝	107⅝
20	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103½	103½	103½
5	Consum Pow 3¼s '65	100	100	100
4	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
2	Container 5s '43	86	85	85
2	Crane Co 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
5	Crown Cork 4s '50	105½	105½	105½
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33	33	33
2	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	39⅝	38½	39⅝
10	D & R G 4s '36	11	11	11
7	D&RG W 5s '55 asd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	D&RG West 5s '78	7	7	7
2	Det Ed 4½s '61	113	113	113
6	Det Ed 3½s '66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2	Dow Chem 3s '51	103	103	103
16	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108	107⅝	107⅝
50	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	98¼	97⅝	97⅝
24	Erie rfg 5s '67	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
34	Erie rfg 5s '75	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
10	Erie 1st 4s '96	36½	36	36½
10	Erie gen lien 4s '96	19	18¼	18½
10	Erie cv 4s '53 A	14	14	14
1	Fairbanks Morse4s'56	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	5	5	5
1	Gal H&H 5½s'38	93	93	93
4	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¼	101	101¼
2	Gen Cable 5½s'47	90	90	90
3	Gen MotAct3¼s'51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8	Goodrich 4¼s'56	92⅝	92⅛	92⅝
1	Goodrich 6s '45	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
31	Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104⅛	104	104
5	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
7	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	77	77	77
7	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	77½	77½	77½
7	Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	101½	101½	101½
36	Gt Nor 4s '46G	88	86⅝	87⅝
6	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	83⅝	83	83⅝
1	G Bay & W deb B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	85	85	85
30	Gulf St Util 4s '66	102½	102½	102½
2	Gulf St Util 4½s'46	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝
2	Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	100	100	100
4	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	19½	19½	19½
6	Huds Co Gas 5s'49	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
6	Hud & Man rfgs '57	42⅛	42	42⅛
14	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	17½	17	17
3	Ill Cen 4s '55	29	29	29
16	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	19⅜	28	29⅜
17	IC&CSY&NO 5s'63A	32	30½	32
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
15	Interb R Tr 5s '32	51	51	51
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	15	15	15
122	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	53½	52	52
4	Interlake Iron 4s '47	75	75	75
1	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3½	3½	3½
1	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	14½	14½	14½
14	Int Hydro El 6s '44	40	40	40
11	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	40	38½	38⅝
6	Int Paper 6s '55	71	70½	71
2	Int Paper 5s '47	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
1	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	85	85	85
6	Int T & T cv 4½s '39	80½	80	80½
13	Int T & T 4½s '52	49	48½	49
1	Int T & T 5s '55	53	53	53
1	Jones & Lau Stl 4¼s '61	93	93	93
4	KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
1	K C South 3s '50	55	55	55
1	K C Term 4s '60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Kans G & E 4½s '80	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3	Keith B F 6s '46	82	82	82
2	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	95	95	95
5	Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	Kresge Found 3¼s '47	91	91	91
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Loews 3½s '46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Lorillard Co 5s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Louis & N un 4s '40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	L&NAtlK&Cinde '55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	L&N SouMAile 4s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Man RR So L 4s '32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	McCrory Strs 5s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Mo Pac 5⅛s '49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18½	18¼	18½
3	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18½	18	18½
7	Mo Pac 5s 80H	18½	18½	18½
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18½	18½	18½
19	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	5	4⅝	5
3	Mob & O 4½s 77	9½	9½	9½
1	Monongah Ry 4s 60	101	101	101
1	MonWPaPubSvc4½s60	101½	101½	101½
2	MonWPa Pub Svc 5s 65	91½	91½	91½
5	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	90	90	90
5	Montreal Tr 5s 41	90½	90½	90½
3	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	44⅛	44	44⅛
31	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	96½	96	96
1	Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	105	105	105
1	Natl Steel 4s 65	100	100⅛	100⅛

(second column)

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	NEngT&T 4½s61B	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
6	N O P S 5s 52A	92⅝	92	92⅝
5	N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	91	91	91
11	NO Tex&M 5½s54	31	30	30
1	No Tex&M 5s 54B	29½	29½	29½
2	NO Tex & M 4½s56	29⅝	29½	29½
33	NYC rfg 5s 2013	52	50⅛	51
13	NYC 4½s 2013 A	46	44⅛	46
11	NYC3⅛s 52	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛
7	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞
10	NYC & HR 4s 42	82½	82	82
15	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	55	55	55
19	NY Chi & StL 6s'38	37⅜	35⅛	37⅜
4	NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
29	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	31⅝	30½	31½
1	NY Conn RR 5s'53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10	NY Conn 4½s'53	101⅛	101½	101½
1	NY Dock Co 5s'38	52	52	52
1	NY Dock Co 4s'51	50	50	50
1	NYNH&H cv 6s'48	17½	17½	17½
4	NYNH&H clt 5s'40	24	23½	24
1	NYNH&H 4s'57	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	NY O&W rfg 4s'92	7½	7	7½
1	NY O&W gen 4s'55	5	5	5
4	NY Steam 6s'47	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
9	NY S&W gen 5s'40	6⅛	6	6⅛
13	NY S&W rfg 5s'37	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1	NY Tel 4½s'39	105¾	105¾	105¾
9	NY Tel 3¼s'67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	NY Trap Rock 6s'46	62	62	62
3	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Niagara FllsP 3½'66	106	106	106
5	Niagara Sh 5½s'50	90⅛	90	90
2	Norf Sou 5s'61A	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
29	Norf & W 4s'96	115	115	115
1	Nor Am Co 5s'61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	102¼	102¼	102¼
22	Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	65	65
10	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50	50	50
12	Nor Pac 4s'97	83⅛	82½	82⅝
9	Ohio Ed 4s '65	103	102⅝	103
5	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	97	97	97
8	OklahomG&E 3¾s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	OreRR & Nav 4s '46	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
15	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	100	99½	99⅝
6	Otis Steel 4½s '62	68	68	68
35	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
5	Pac G & E 3⅜s '61	105½	105⅜	105⅜
8	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4	Penn Dix 6s '51 A	81½	80⅞	80⅞
1	Penn Gl Sand 4½s '60	103	103	103
14	Pen P & L 4½s '81	94⅝	94½	94⅝
14	Pen RR gen 5s '68	101¼	100⅝	101¼
1	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	114½	114½	114½
12	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	96½	95⅝	95¾
10	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	75½	74½	74½
10	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	90	90	90
3	Pen RR 3¾s '70	82¼	82¼	82¼
15	Pen RR 3¼s '52	74½	73	74½
1	Pere Mark 5s '56	66	66	66
12	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	103⅛	103	103
2	Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	108½	108⅛	108½
1	Phila Co 5s '67	81	81	81
1	Phil Elec 3½s '67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4	4	4
7	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	14	13⅜	13⅜
7	Philippine Ry 4s '37	15	14⅝	14⅝
2	Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	108	108	108
10	PCC & S L 4½s '42C	109	109	109
9	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	50	49½	49½
35	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	10	9⅞	10
2	Purity Bak 5s '48	86	86	86
9	Readg 4½s '97A	74½	73⅝	74
7	Republic Steel 4½s '61	77⅛	76⅞	76⅞
3	RepublicSteel 4½s '50	110	110	110
5	Richfield Oil 4s '52	91½	91½	91½
2	RI Ark & La 4½s '34	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Rutland Can 4s '49 st	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
10	Safeway Strs 4s '47	101	101	101
6	SaguenayPow4½s '66	101¼	101	101
1	St J&G Isl 4s '47	106½	106½	106½
4	StLPeo&NW5s'48	14	14	14
1	St L S F 5s '50 B	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
15	St L S F 4½s '78	9	8⅞	9
8	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	7½	7½	7½
25	St L S F 4s '50 A	10⅝	10	10⅝
13	St L SW 5s '52	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
18	St L SW rfg 5s '90	11	10	10
1	StP&K ShL 4½s'41	7	7	7
23	Seab A L cn 6s '45	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
1	Sea A L 4s '45 ct	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
14	Sea A L 4s '50 ct	11¼	10⅝	11
1	Sea AL rfg 4s '39	5	5	5
22	Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct	3	2⅞	3
25	Shell Un 3½s '51	99½	99⅝	99⅞
7	Silesian Am 7s '41	68	68	68
1	Simmons 4s '52	82½	82½	82½
1	So Bell T&T 3½s '62	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	108	108	108
1	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	96½	96⅛	96½
2	Sou Pac 4½s '68	38½	38	38
14	Sou Pac 4½s '81	38⅝	38¼	38¼
31	So Pac 4½s '69	39	37⅝	38⅛
4	So Pac 3¾s '46	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛
11	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49⅞	49½	49⅞
7	South Ry 6½s '56	37½	36½	36½
9	South Ry gen 6s '56	35	34½	35
16	South Ry cn 5s '94	54	53	53
23	South Ry gen 4s '56	29½	28½	29½
2	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4	Studebaker 6s cv '45	60	59	60
4	Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	99	99	99
6	Texark Ft Sm 5½s50	76½	76½	76½
5	Tex Corp 3½s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	72	72	72
1	TexP-MP Ter5½s64	98½	98½	98½
3	Third Ave 4s '60	28½	28½	28½
2	Third Ave 4s '60	28⅛	28½	28½
15	TideWatAssoO3½s52	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108	108	108
12	Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
6	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	99¼	99¼	99¼
8	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
11	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	77½	76	77
1	UnRys StL 4s '34	20½	20	20
4	US Pipe&Fdy 3½s'46	108⅛	107½	107½
14	U S Rub 5s '47	105	104⅞	104⅞
18	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	78	78	78
4	Utah P&L 5s '44	81¼	81	81
4	Util P&L 5½s '47	45	45	45
22	Util P&L 5s '59	45	45	45
1	Va Ir C&C 5s '49	40	40	40
9	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	102	101⅞	102
2	Wabash 2d 5s '39	24	24	24
7	Wabash 5s '80 D	7¾	7¾	7¾
3	Wabash 5s '76 B	7½	7½	7½
23	Walker H 4½s '45	103	102⅝	102⅝
22	Warner Bros 6s '39	67½	67	67
2	Warren Bros 6s '41	32	31	31
1	Wash Term 3½s '45	107½	107½	107½
1	Westch Lt 3½s '67	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	West Md 4s '52	75	75	75
6	West Pac 1st 5s '46	17½	17	17
1	Western Un 5s '51	54½	54½	54½
1	Western Un 5s '60	52	52	52
2	Western Un 4½s '50	53½	53½	53½
7	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	82½	82	82½
8	Wilson & Co 4s '55	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1	Wilson & Co 3⅜s '47	77½	77½	77½
2	Wis Cen 4s '49	11½	11½	11½
2	Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	105	105	105
14	Youngst S&T 4s '61	98¼	97½	97¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Akershus 5s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	85	85	85
30	Australia 5s '55	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞
11	Australia 5s '57	102	101⅝	101⅝
12	Australia 4½s '56	99	98⅝	98⅝
2	Austria 7s '57	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
3	Belgium 7s '55	111⅛	111	111⅛
24	Belgium 6½s '49	105	103⅝	103⅝
16	Belgium 6s '55	103	102⅝	102⅝
3	Berl City El 6½s '59	27½	27½	27½
1	Brazil 8s '41	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
18	Brazil 6½s '26-57	14	13⅝	13⅝
1	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
6	Brisbane 5s '57	99	98⅞	98⅞
4	BuenA4¼s4½sAug'76	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
1	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
10	Bulgaria 7s '67	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
3	Canada 5s '52	110⅛	110	110
2	Canada 4s '60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	Canada 3½s '61	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5	Canada 3s '67	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
4	Canada 2¼s '45	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Chile 6s '61 Jan	15	15	15
1	Chilean Muni 7s '60	12	12	12
10	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	12	12	12
10	Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	23	22⅝	23
1	Colom Mt 7s '47	23¼	23¼	23¼
34	Copenhag 5s '52	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
2	Cordoba Pv 7s '42	85	85	85
1	Cuba 5½s '45	71⅛	71	71⅛
20	Czecho 8s '51	56	56	56
5	Czecho 8s '52	56	56	56
45	Denmark 6s '42	104⅜	104¼	104¼
10	Denmark 5½s '55	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
24	Denmark 4½s '62	99½	99⅛	99⅛
1	Dresd 7s '45	20	20	20
4	Estonia Rep 7s '67	96	96	96
1	Finland 6s '45	105½	105½	105½
7	French 7½s '41	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	GerCAgLoan6½s'58	26	26	26
25	GerGov 5½s'65	26	26	26
2	Ger Gen El 7s '45	39	39	39
5	GtConElPJap 7s '44	73½	73½	73½
13	Italy 7s 1951	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
20	Japan 6½s '54	77	77	77
7	Japan 5½s '65	61⅝	61	61
3	Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	37½	37½	37½
10	Kreuger&T 5s '59 ct	28	27⅝	28
1	Mex 5s '45 sm asd	3	3	3
2	Mex 5s asd '45	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	Mex 10 4s asd '45	2½	2½	2½
14	Milan City 6½s '52	61	61	61
5	Minas Ger 6½s '58	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1	Minas Ger 6½s '59	8	8	8
4	N Sou Wales 5s '58	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2	Norway 6s '44	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5	Norway 4½s '56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	Norway 4½s '65	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10	Norway 4s '63	101⅛	101	101⅛
20	Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5	Orient Dev 6s '53	60	60	60
1	Panama 5½s '53	102	102	102
1	Pernambuco 7s '47	7	7	7
14	Peru 1st 6s '60	8⅝	8½	8⅝
22	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
1	Poland 6s '50	48	48	48
1	Porto Aleg 7½s '66	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
3	Prussia 6s '52	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
5	Queensld 6s '47	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Rio de Jan 8s '46	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
11	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7½	7⅛	7⅛
11	Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
10	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2	Rome 6½s '52	64	64	64
3	Sao Paulo St 7s '56	12	12	12
3	Sao Paulo 8s7s'40	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
1	Tokyo City 5½s 61	57	57	57
21	Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	60⅛	60	60
1	Ujigawa El P 7s 45	75	75	75
1	Uruguay 8s 46	43	43	43
3	Uruguay 6s 60	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1	Uruguay aj 79	43	43	43
1	Warsaw City 7s58	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛

Total today, March 24, 4,242,000. Previous day, 7,361,450. Week ago, 6,676,175. Year ago, 11,011,000. Two years ago, 10,-707,000. Jan. 1 to date, 414,138,130. Year ago 1,101,060,000. Two years ago, 1,008,-854,000.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	8.84	8.84	8.80	8.75	+.13
September	9.06	9.10	9.06	9.00	+.30

Asks Stockholders' Votes in Fight For Chesapeake Control

CLEVELAND (AP)—Chairman Robert R. Young has carried to stockholders his fight for control of Chesapeake Corporation, middle holding company of the Van Sweringen railroad system.

In a letter he asked stockholders to send proxies for the special April 4 meeting called by President Charles L. Bradley, to Mr. Young, Darwin S. Barrett, Jr., treasurer of the corporation, or Col. Leonard P. Ayres.

Mr. Bradley is aligned with John P. Murphy in a deadlock over the fifth place on the directorate. Mr. Young is supported by Allan P. Kirby.

"Briefly stated," Mr. Young said, "the fundamental issue between us is this: Shall the present management of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, whose record of achievement demonstrates its competence and ability, be continued in office; or shall it be displaced with persons unfamiliar with its special problems. . . .

"You are urged, therefore, not to give your proxy to Messrs. Bradley and Murphy. . . ."

Mr. Young asserted Mr. Bradley and Mr. Murphy "are desirous of making serious changes in the railway company's management" for reasons "best known to themselves." Herbert C. Fitzpatrick is C. & O.'s chairman and George D. Brooke, its president.

Inquiry of A. T. & T. Radio Tie-up Voted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Communications Commission has voted to investigate the contractual relations between the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Radio-Marine Corporation, a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America.

The commission said the investigation will be made in connection with a study of radio requirements for safety purposes for ships navigating the Great Lakes and inland waterways. This survey is being directed by Commissioner Thad H. Brown.

Business Personals

John C. Brooks, president of the Fiberloid Corporation of Springfield, Mass., has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Monsanto Chemical Company.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company announced that Ernest J. Gracey has become associated with the firm as New England special agent. Mr. Gracey will serve the company's agents and brokers throughout the New England territory except for southwestern Connecticut and the Boston Metropolitan area, making his headquarters in the company's Boston office.

Because of the need for more adequate accommodations to care for an increasing business, the London office of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., is being moved from American House on Trafalgar Square to Bush House, H. A. Batten, president, announced. Ayer established the London office and organized N. W. Ayer & Son, Ltd., a British subsidiary, in 1929. It is in charge of Douglas J. Meldrum, formerly manager of the San Francisco office.

The board of directors of the Pacific Finance Corporation of California has elected R. S. McCune as vice-president.

Sunshine Mining Company has announced the appointment of J. B. Cox as treasurer, succeeding Alexander Miller, resigned.

Arthur J. Flohr, vice-president of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, has also been elected treasurer.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	8.65	8.68	8.57	8.61	—.01
July	8.73	8.74	8.62	8.67	—.01
October	8.77	8.80	8.67	8.73	+.01
December	8.77	8.82	8.70	8.75	+.02
January	8.78	8.80	8.71	8.76	..
March	8.80	8.82	8.75	8.81	+.05

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	4.81	4.81	4.79	4.80	+.04
May	4.85	4.85	4.81	4.82	+.03
July	4.92	4.92	4.88	4.87	+.01
Oct.	4.98	4.98	4.94	4.95	+.03
Jan.	5.01	5.01	4.98	4.99	+.04

Wilson-Jones Net Off Sharply

CHICAGO—Net income of Wilson-Jones Company, one of the country's leading manufacturers of loose leaf books and other office, school and home equipment, for the first six months of its current fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1938, after all charges including federal income taxes was $106,327, as compared with net of $440,198 for the like period last year, according to George H. Dawson, president. This is equivalent to 39 cents a share on 272,800 shares of common stock outstanding as against $1.61 a share a year ago.

Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—President R. E. Gross of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. (California) said plans are under discussion to offer rights to stockholders and that a registration statement will be filed covering the proposed offering in the near future. Additional working capital is needed to meet the 1938 production schedule and to form a sound basis for credit, he said. Unfilled orders on hand March 15, 1938, amounted to $6,200,000.

Commodity Prices Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The general level of wholesale commodity prices last week was at the lowest level reached since June, 1936, according to price index compiled by National Fertilizer Association. This index in week ended March 19 was 76 compared with 76.4 in preceding week, 76.3 a month ago and 88.4 a year ago, based on the 1926-28 average as 100.

St. Regis Paper Co

NEW YORK (AP)—St. Regis Paper Co., with extensive properties in widely scattered sections of the United States and Canada, reported for 1937 net income of $1,156,975, equal to 21 cents a share on the common after annual provisions for the preferred stock, on which there are accumulations. This compares with $730,094, or 10 cents a share in 1936.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future 10.00; export 9.75. Tin steady; spot and nearby 41.38; future 41.38. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.50-55; East St. Louis 4.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and future 4.35. Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and wolframite unchanged.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	Ainsworth	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
500	Air Inv war	⅛	⅛	⅛
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	56	56	56
50	Allied Prod A (1¾)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
35000	Alum Co Am	69	66½	68½
900	Alum Ltd	82	80½	82
400	Am Airlines	10	9⅝	10
400	Am Box Board	8	7½	7½
1100	Am Centrifugal	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	Am Cit P&L (3h)	22	22	22
600	Am CitP&LB	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2500	Am Cyan B (.60)	19⅝	19	19⅝
1200	Am Gas&El (1.40)	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝
100	Am Gen $2 pf (¼e)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
250	Am Gen $2 pf (¼e)	24	23⅝	23⅞
200	Am Hard Rub	9	9	9
600	Am Lt & Tr (.60e)	11⅞	11¾	11¾
3400	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
500	Am Republics (.40g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300	Am Seal Kap	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
3100	Am Sup Power	¾	¾	¾
200	Am Sup P pf	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞
100	Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	Ark Nat Gas	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2400	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
100	Ark Nat Gas pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
400	Asso G & El	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Asso G & El A	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Asso G & El pf	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
900	As Laund vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Atl Cst Fish	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100	Atlas Corp war	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Atlas Ply (¼e)	8	7⅞	8
200	Automat Prod	1	1	1
300	Auto V Mach (½)	7½	7½	7½
50	Babcock & W (¼e)	77	75	77
600	Baldwin Loco war	3¼	3	3¼
1600	Barium Sta Stl	1⅜	1¼	1¼
300	BathIronWks(6%f)	5	5	5
200	Bell Airc	11	11	11
100	Berk & Gay Furn	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Blue Ridge	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	Blumenthal (S)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Bohack (HC)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	11¼	10½	11¼
100	Bourjois	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Breeze Corp	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Brewst Aero	3	3	3
100	Bridgpt Mach	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Brill A	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Brill B	3	3	3
100	Brown F Dist	2	2	2
500	Brown Rubber	3	2⅝	2⅝
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	20½	20½	20½
50	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	95	95	95
200	Bunk Hill & S	12¾	12½	12¾
300	Burry Biscuit	2	2	2
500	Can Marconi	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Carib Syn	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	Carnegie Met	⅝	⅝	⅝
20	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	70	70	70
1300	Carrier Corp	23¾	22⅝	23½
400	Catalin Am	2⅜	2¼	2¼
100	Celluloid	3	3	3
100	Cen & Sw Ut	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	12	11⅞	11⅞
200	Cen St El	½	½	½
50	Cen St El 6% pf	4½	4½	4½
900	Centrif Pi (.40)	3½	3½	3½
50	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	49½	49½	49½
50	Childs pf	27	27	27
31800	Cities Service	1¼	1	1
200	City Auto Stpg	4⅜	4	4
100	Cleve El Ill (2)	33½	33½	33½
100	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Cleve Tract	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
600	Club Al Utem	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2400	Colon Develop	2⅜	2	2⅜
300	Colo Fuel & I War	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Colts Pat F (½e)	52½	52½	52½
200	Colum O & G	2	3⅝	3⅝
400	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Comm Pw & Lt 1 pf	20	20	20
200	Cons Biscuit (.10e)	4	4	4
1100	Cons Soppermin (¼e)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
400	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	60	60	60
500	Cons Ret Strs	3	2⅞	2⅞
300	Cons Royalty (.20)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Cons Stl Corp	3½	3⅜	3⅜
100	Cont Oil Mex	¼	¼	¼
100	Cont Roll & Stl	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Cooper-Bess	5½	5½	5½
400	Cord Corp	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2300	Cosden Petro	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cramp & CSons	1	1	1
300	Creole Pet (½a)	21½	21¼	21¼
300	Crocker Wh	5	5	5
100	Crown C Intl A (1)	9½	9½	9½
100	Crown Drug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7	Crown Dr cv pf (1¾)	16	16	16
4900	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Davenp Hos (¼e)	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Dejay Strs (.40)	4	3⅞	3⅞
300	Derby Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Det Gray Ir (.04a)	1½	1½	1½
400	Det Paper Prod	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	Diamond Sh (2)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
200	Divco Twin Trk (.40)	2½	2½	2½
200	Domin St & Coal	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Driver-Harris(1⅛g)	14½	14½	14½
200	Duro Test (.40)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Eagle Pich Ld (.10e)	9	8⅝	9
200	East Gas & F	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
150	East Mall Iron	8	8	8
400	East Sta Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Edis Br Strs (1)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
500	Eisler Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1
4900	El Bond & Sh	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜
200	El Bond & S pf (6)	47	46½	47
100	El Pow As	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
600	El Pow As A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Elect Share	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Electrol vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Equity Corp	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Evans Wallo pf	6	6	6
100	Ex-Cell-o Corp .30e)	11	11	11
200	Fairchild Av	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Fedders Mfg	5	5	5
200	Ferro Enam	17⅝	17	17⅝
100	Fidelio Brew	¼	¼	¼
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (.88k)	32	32	32
500	Fisk Rub	5⅛	5	5⅛
200	Ford M Can A (1)	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞
100	Ford M Can B (1)	15⅞	15	15
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	5	5	5
100	Fox (P) Brew (1)	8	8	8
300	Gen Firepfg (.20e)	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
300	Gen Tel (1.15g)	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
10	Gen T&R A pf (6)	80	80	80
2300	Glen Alden (⅛e)	5	4⅞	5
1000	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gorh Inc A	2	2	2
50	Gt Nor Pap (1)	27½	27½	27½
100	Greenf T & D	5	5	5
800	Gulf Oil (¼e)	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛
300	Hall Lamp	2	¾	2
100	Hartman Tob	¾	¾	¾
100	Harvard Brew	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Hat Corp Am B(.30e)	4	4	4
100	Hearn D Strs	5	5	5
100	Hecla Min (.10e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Hires A (2)	42	42	42
600	Hud Bay M&S (1¾g)	24⅝	23¾	24⅝
200	Humble Oil (¾e)	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
300	Huyler's Del	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Huyler's pf st	6	6	6
200	Hygrade Fd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Ill Pow pf	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
50	Ill Zinc	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
400	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	17	17	17
100	Ind Ter Ill B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Ind Svc 6% pf	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
50	Indnpls P&L pf (6½)	94	94	94
25	Indus Finan pf	7	7	7
100	Ins Co N Am (2a)	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
300	Int Cig Mch (½e)	17	16⅞	16⅞
700	Int Hyd-El pf	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛
500	Int Pap&Pow war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Internat Pet (1½a)	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞
100	Inter Radio	6	6	6
100	Inter Util A	7	7	7
100	Inter Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Inter Util pf	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
300	Inter Vitamin (½)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Inters Home Eq (.44)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1200	Invest Roy (.06)	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Jacobs Co(10g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Jeannette Gla	2	2	2
300	Jonas & Naum	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Jones & Lau Stl	26½	26½	26½
80	Kansas G&E pf (7)	108½	108½	108½
100	Kennedy's (.30e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	KingsCouLtgpf B(7)	32	30½	30½
1800	Kingston Prod	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	Lake Shore M (4)	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞
200	Lakey F & M	2	2	2
100	Le Tourneau (1)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100	Lehigh C&N (.30)	4⅛	4	4⅛
1500	Leonard Oil	½	½	½
900	Lion Oil	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
100	Locke Stl Ch (.60e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1000	Lockheed Airc	7	6⅞	7
700	Lone Star Gas (.30e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
600	Long Is Lt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Loudon Pack	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Louis L&E (.40)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	Lynch Corp (¼e)	28	28	28
100	McWill Dredg	8¼	8¼	8¼
150	Master Elec (1.60)	14⅜	14	14
50	Mead John (3a)	97	96¼	96¼
200	Memph N Gas	4	4	4
300	Merritt-C & S	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
600	Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Metal Textile (.10g)	1	1	1
500	Mich Bumper	⅛	⅛	⅛
3300	Mich G&O	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	Mich Stl Tube	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Michigan Sug	½	½	½
700	Mid St Pet B vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Midvale (⅛e)	7	7	7
50	Montg Ward A (7)	130½	130½	130½
1100	Mount City Cop	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Moody In ptc pf(3)	23½	23½	23½
900	Molybdenum	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Monogram Pict	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Mount Prod (.60)	5	4⅞	5
100	Nat Auto Fib	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1400	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Nat City Lines	8	8	8
200	Nat Container (1)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	13	13	13
200	Nat Mfr & Strs	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞
600	Nat Rub Mch	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Nat Sug Ref (2)	14	14	14
100	Nat Trans (1g)	9	9	9
1100	Nat Tunnel&Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Nat Un Rad	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	NEPwAs6%pf(3½k)	45	45	45
100	N J Zinc (½e)	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
300	Newmont Min (⅛e)	56	54⅛	56
10	NY Wat Svc pf	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1500	Niag Hud Pow	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
100	Niag Sh Md B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2	Noma Elec (.40e)	3½	3½	3½
100	NoAmLt&Pow	1	1	1
450	Nor Am L & P	33½	33	33
200	Nor Am Ray A	17⅛	16½	16½
1000	Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
130	Nor Ind PS 7%pf (7)	64	63	63
200	Nor St P A	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
25	Ohio Brass B (¼e)	26	26	26
10	Ohio Pow pf (6)	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
20	Ohio P Svc pf A (7)	101	101	101
300	Okla Nat Gas	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Okla Nat Gas pf	36	36	36
700	Oldetyme Dist	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20	Pac P&L 7%pf (7)	67	67	67

(second column)

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Pac Pub Svc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Pac Tin spl (2)	29	29	29
200	Pan-Am Air (¼e)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3200	Pantepec Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Parkrsbg R&R (1.60)	15	15	15
100	Penn Traffic (.15a)	2½	2⅛	2½
3300	Pennroad (xg)	2⅛	2	2
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	80	80	80
50	Pa Salt (1½e)	133⅛	131	131
25	Pepperell	65	65	65
100	Pharis T&R	4	4	4
1100	Phoenix Sec	2⅛	1⅜	2⅛
100	Pierce Govern (.60)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
600	Pioneer Fold (.40)	3	2⅞	2⅞
600	Pitney-Bowes (.10e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Pitts Forg	5⅛	5	5⅛
600	Pitts Pl Gl (¼e)	66⅛	65	65
400	Plough (.60)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Polaris Mng	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Potrero Sugar	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Powdrell & Alex	3½	3½	3½
1000	Prod Corp	½	½	½
500	Prosperity B	4½	4⅜	4½
25	Pug Sd P $5 pf	26½	26½	26½
175	Quebec Pow (1)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
25	Rwy & Lgt Sec	8	8	8
800	Rainbow Lum A	¼	⅛	¼
300	Red Bank Oil	4	4	4
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	24	24	24
300	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	RiceStixDryGds	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Richmond Rad	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
400	Rome Cable	5	4⅞	5
300	Root Pet	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Royal Type (¾e)	37¼	37¼	37¼
100	Rustless I & S	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Ryan Cons	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Ryerson & Haynes	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	St Anth Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
1800	St Regis Pap	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Savoy Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Scullin Stl	4½	4½	4½
200	Sec Corp Gen	1	1	1
100	Seeman2Bros(2½k)	35	35	35
2300	Segal Lock	¾	¾	¾
100	Seiberling Rub	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Shelby Shoe(¼e)	13½	13½	13½
100	Selected Ind cv	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	56	56	56
200	Stetson Leather	4	4	4
400	Seversky Airc	2¼	2⅛	2¼
300	Shattuck Denn(.30)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
150	Sherwin-Wms (4)	84	83¼	84
100	Simmons Har & Pt	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	224	224	224
400	Sonotone	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
100	Soss Mfg (½a)	4	4	4
300	So Col Pow A9	1⅜	1½	1½
200	Sou Union Gas	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
200	Southland Roy (.10e)	6½	6½	6½
00	Span & Gen ADR	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	St Oil Ky	16½	16½	16½
200	St Oil Ohio (1)	19	18¾	19
25	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	99	99	99
100	St Pow & Lt	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	Stand Prod	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
200	Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Stand Tube B	2½	2½	2½
200	Starrett Corp vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Sterchi Br Strs	3	2⅞	2⅞
25	Sterchi Br St 7pf (3)	26	26	26
100	Sterchi Br St 2pf	7	7	7
200	Sterl AlumPr(1.20g)	5⅛	5	5
200	Sterling Inc (.20)	2	2	2
25	Stetson (JB)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Stroock & Co (2)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1500	Sunray Oil	2⅜	2⅛	2½
200	Taggart	3½	3¼	3½
200	Tampa El (2.24)	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Tastyeast A	½	½	½
500	Taylor (K) Dist	1	1	1
1100	Technicolor	17⅞	17¼	17⅞
100	Tech-Hugh G (.20e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Texon Oil (.30e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
275	Todd Ship	48	47¼	47¼
200	Tonopah Belm	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Trans-Lux (.20a)	2½	2½	2½

(third column)

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
900	Transwest Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Tri-Cont war	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Tubize Chat	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Ulen & Co A pf new	2	2	2
300	UnionPremFS (1)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	United Airc war	7	6⅞	7
1500	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
4300	Unit Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Unit Gas pf (7)	76	74	76
800	Unit Lt & Pow A	2	1⅞	1⅞
700	Unit Lt &2P cv pf	19	18⅛	19
50	Unit Milk pf (1e)	20	20	20
200	Unit Shipyds A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
600	Unit Shipyds	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	62⅛	62	62⅛
20	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
100	Unit Specialts	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	U S Fil B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	U S Play Cd (1a)	22½	22½	22½
100	U S Radiator	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	U S Rub Recl	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Unit Verde Ext	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1200	Unit Wall Pap	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Univ Corp vtc	2	1⅞	2
100	Univ Pict	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Util Power & Lt	¼	¼	¼
100	Util P&L pf	9⅛	8	8
100	Util & Ind pf	1½	1½	1½
4200	Venezuel Pet	1	⅞	1
400	Wagner Bak	6	6	6
100	Wellington Oil	4	4	4
100	Wentworth Mfg	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	West Va C & C	1½	1½	1½
200	Wmc Oil-O-Mat	2⅜	2½	2⅜
100	Williams (RC) (.15e)	5	5	5
100	Wil-Low Caf	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Wil-Low Caf pf	⅛	⅛	½
100	Wolverine Tube	4½	4½	4½
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
400	Wright Harg (.40a)	7	7	7
600	Yukon Gold (.04e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

Total stock sales today, estimated, 180,000 shares; year ago, 323,690 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
2	Ala Pow 5s'68	76½	76	76½
27	Ala Pow 4½s'67	71⅛	71	71
17	Am G&E 5s 2028	107⅜	107¼	107½
7	Am P&L 6s 2016	66½	66⅛	66⅛
6	Appal Pow 6s 2024 A	110½	110½	110½
2	Ark Lou Gas 4s'51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
41	Ark P&L 5s'56	90⅛	90	90⅛
8	As Elec 4½s'53	36⅛	35	36⅛
1	As G&E 5½s'38 IC	83	83	83
3	As G&E 5s'50	28½	27⅜	28½
15	Atlan City El 3¼s'64	99⅜	99	99
8	As G&E 4½s'49 C	24½	24	24½
5	As T&T 5½s'55 A	68	67¼	68
16	Baldw L 6s'50	66½	64⅛	66½
1	Bell T Can 5s'55 A	112	112	112
10	Bell T Can 5s'57 B	120¼	120¼	120¼
1	Beth St 6s'98	137	137	137
1	Birm El 4½s'68	76	76	76
1	Birming Gas 5s'59	59½	59½	59½
16	Can Nor P 5s'53	103	102½	102½
14	Can Pac 6s'42	101⅛	101	101⅛
4	Caro P&L 5s'56	85	83⅜	85
11	Cedar Rap Mfg 5s'53	114½	114⅜	114⅜
1	Cen Ill P S 5s'56 E	96	96	96
2	Cen Ill P S 5s'68 G	96	95	96
2	Cen Ill PS 4½s'67 F	89	89	89
1	Cen Oh L&P 5s'50	91	91	91
12	Cen P&L 5s'56	85⅛	85⅜	85⅛
5	Cen St El 5½s'54	31	30	31
4	Cen St El 5s'48	31⅜	31¼	31½
8	Cen St P&L 5½s'53	39	38½	38½
25	hi J Ry&USY 5s '40	106	105⅜	105⅜
3	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	44½	44½	44½
4	Cities Ser 5s'69	53½	53½	53½
5	Cities Ser 5s '66	56	55⅛	55⅛
3	Cities Ser 5s'58	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜
46	Cities Ser 5s '50	54⅛	53½	53⅜
1	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	99½	99½	99½
10	Cit S P &2L 5½s'49	49½	48⅛	48⅛
18	Cit S Pow 5½s'52	49	48	49
18	Commun P&L 5s '57	58	57½	58
2	Commu PubSvc5s'60A	96¼	96⅛	96¼
1	Con GEL Ba 3¼s'71	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
6	Con Gas Ut 6s'43 st	60⅛	60	60
2	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
2	Del El Pow 5½s'59	100	100	100
2	Det C Gas 5s'50 B	99	99	99
1	Det Int Br 7s'52	1	1	1
5	Det Int Br 7s'32 ct	1	1	1
21	East G&F 4s '56 A	69	68½	68½
3	Edi El Illum3½s'65	107½	107½	107½
6	Elec P&L 5s 2030	65	65	65
5	Empire Dis 5s'52	89	89	89
10	Emp O&R 5½s'42	79¾	79½	79¾
1	Fstone Tire 5s '42	105	105	105
24	FlaP&L 5s '54	81	79	81
5	Fla Pow 4s C '66	84	83½	83½
16	Gatin P 5s '56	102⅛	102½	102½
1	Gatin P 6s '41 B	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
13	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	68⅛	67½	67½
14	Geo Pow 5s '67	83	83	83
5	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	65½	65	65
2	Gobel 4½s '41 A	56	54	54
2	Groc St Prod 6s '45	54	52½	52½
1	Hous L&Pow 3½s '66	105½	105½	105½
5	Hygrade Fd 6s '49A	52	52	52
5	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	83	82¼	82¼
11	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	90	89½	89⅜
1	Ill P&L 5½s '54B	88¼	88¼	88¼
5	Ind El 6s '47	84	83⅛	84
12	Ind Svc 5s '50	50½	49	50½
2	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	50	50	50
13	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Int P Sec 6½s '55C	50½	50½	50½
1	Int Salt 5s '51	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Inters Pow 6s '52	23	22⅜	22⅜
10	Inters Pow 5s '57	39	38¼	38⅜
1	Inters P Svc 5s '56D	66½	66½	66½
6	Inters P Svc 4½s '58	61⅜	61	61⅜
3	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	95⅛	94	94
1	Ia P&L 4½s '58A	106	106	106
6	La Pub Svc 5s '57	100	100	100
10	It Sup Pw 6s '63A	41	41	41
13	J Cen P&L 4½s '61C	102	101⅛	102
15	JerCenP&L5s'47B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Ky Util 5s '69 I	70	69	69
11	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	91⅛	91	91
3	Lib McN & L 5s '42	104	104	104
2	Lou P&L 5s '57	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2	Marion Res P 4½s '52	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
18	Memph P & L 5s '48	75⅛	75¼	75⅛
1	Metro Ed 4s '71	103	103	103
10	Metro Ed 4s '65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
19	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	94	93⅛	94
5	Miss P & L Co 5s '57	75	75	75
4	Miss Pow 5s '55	63	62⅛	63
2	Miss Riv P 5s '51	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2	Mont-Dak P 5½s '44	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
9	Nat P & L 6s 2026 A	72	72	72
6	Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
1	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	73⅛	72⅞	73⅛
10	N Eng G & E 5s '50	48	48	48
4	N Eng G & E 5s '48	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
5	N Eng G & E 5s '47	47	47	47
5	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	80¼	80¼	80¼
5	N Orl P S 6s '49 A	69	69	69
14	N Orl P S 5s '42 st	90	90	90
5	NY Pow & Lt 4½s '67	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4	Nor Con Ut 5½s '48 A	36⅛	36	36⅛
1	Nor Ind G & E 6s '52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
6	Nor Ind P S 4½s '70 E	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
4	Nor St Pow 3½s '67	100	100	100
1	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	105	105	105
1	Okla Nat Gas 5s'46	90	90	90
6	OklaNGas 4½s'51 A	98⅛	98	98⅛
1	Pac G&E 6s'41 B	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
2	Pac P&L 5s'55	59	59	59
2	Pen El 4s'71 F	82½	82½	82½
1	Pen-Oh Ed 6s'50	89	89	89
2	Pen Wat&P 5s'40	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3	Peo GasL&C4s'81	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
8	Phila ElP5½s'72	113¼	113	113¼
3	Portland G&C 5s '40	55⅜	55	55
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s'78D	103½	103½	103½
3	Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	111¾	111¾	111¾
2	Pub S N Ill 4½s'81F	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6	Pub Sv Okla 4s '66 A	100½	99⅞	100½
4	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	65½	65½	65½
2	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	63	63	63
2	Pug Sd P&L 4½s '50 D	59	59	59
1	San Ant PS 5s '58 B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	ScullinStl 3s '51	41	41	41
5	Shaw W&P 4½s'67a	102½	102½	102½
3	Shaw W&P 4½s '68b	103	103	103
5	SE P&L 6s 2025a	85	85	85
12	So CalEd 3¾s'60	105⅜	105½	105½
3	So Cal Ed 3¾s'57	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	So CalEd 3¾s'60b	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
12	Stand G&E 6s '51	46⅛	45	45
6	Stand G&E 6s '66	44½	43	43⅜
10	Stand P&L 6s '57	41⅜	40⅛	41⅜
2	Starrett Corp 5s '50	23	23	23
18	Tenn El P 5s '56	75	73	75
1	Tenan Pub S 5s '70	73½	73½	73½
6	Tex El S 5s '60	85	84	84
10	Tex P&L 5s '56	96	95⅜	96
13	Toledo Ed 5s '62	107⅛	106⅜	107⅛
5	Twin CRT 5½s '52A	48½	47⅛	48½
3	Ulen&Co 6s '50 4th st	33	3	33
2	Unit El NJ 4s '49	114½	114½	114½
5	Unit L&P 6½s '74	64	64	64
4	Unit L&P 6s '75	62	60¼	62
7	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	72	71⅛	72
1	Unit L&Ry 6s '73 A	60	60	60
1	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	67	67	67
1	Virg Pub S 6s '46	73½	73½	73½
1	Virg P S 5½s '46 A	86	86	86
11	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	Wash Ry & El 4s '51	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4	Wash Wat P 5s '60	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2	West Tex Ut 5s '57A	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
6	Wisc P&L 4s '66	89⅛	89	89⅛
15	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
4	York Rys 5s '37	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
8	Agri Mtg Bk 7s '47	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
3	Danish Con 5s'53	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2	Den Mg Bk 5s'72 1X	99	99	99
2	Fin R M Bk 5s'61 st	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Guan & Wes R 6s'58	57	57	57
1	Israco Hyd El 7s'52	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
1	Medellin Col 7s'51	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
14	Mendoza Pr 4s'51 st	73⅛	73	73
1	Pomerania El 6s'53	21	21	21
2	Rio de Jan 6½s'59	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1	Ruhr Husng 6½s'58	21	21	21
20	Russ 6½s N C '19	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Santa Fe Arg 4s'45 st	53	53	53
2	Santiago Chile 7s'61	12	12	12
1	Stinnes 4s'40 3d st	48	48	48
2	Terni Elec 6½s'53	53¼	53¼	53¼
1	Unit Ind 6½s'41	25	25	25

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend (xr) Ex-rights (a) 1937 dividend plus extra (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock (g) Paid in 1937 (h) Cash or stock (k) Accumulated div paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Foreign Exchange Rates

(12 noon, March 24)

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.95¾	$4.96⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.95⅞	4.96⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0306¼	.0305¼	†
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2292½	.2295½	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010	.4012	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5530	.5532	§
Sweden—krona	.2557	.2558	.4537
Norway—krone	.2493	.2495	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2218	.2217	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.2367
Greece—drachma	.0092½	.0092½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349¾	.0349¾	§
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0219½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235½	.0235½	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2560	.2560	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2450	.2450	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.4800‡	.4800‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2895	.2890	.8440
India—rupee	.3747	.4751	.6180
Java—florin	.5547	.5549	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3090	.3100	*
Shanghai—dol	.2750	.2800x	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5787½	.5800	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4795	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9956	.9956	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2450	.2450	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	17¾	19¾
Do 6% pf	104	108
Do 7% pf	122	126
Brock. G & L	4	5½
Central Me Powr 6% pf	65	69
Do 7% pf	74	78
Cent. Vt. Pub. Serv. 6% pf	96	101
Conn. Lt. & Powr.	51	54
Conn. Powr.	40½	43½
East Utl. Assoc.	18	20¼
Do convert	2¼	3¼
Fall River G Wks	13	16
Fitchburg G & El	36½	39½
Green Mt. Powr. pf	60	65
Hartford Elec.	53	58
Haverhill Elec.	30½	33½
Haverhill Gas	6½	8½
Holyoke Wat. Powr.	175	215
Lawrence G. & L.	35	38
Lowell Elec.	43	47
Lynn Gas & Elec.	71	75
Mass. Powr. & Lt. pf	16	18
Mass. Utl. Assoc. pf	21½	24¼
N. E. G. & El 5½% pf	14½	18
N. E. Powr. Assoc.	11	14
Do 6% pf	45	49
N. E. Pub. Serv.	1¼	2
N. E. Pub. Serv. 7% pr ln	26	29
Do 6% pr ln	23	26
Do 7% pf	9½	11½
Do 6% pf	8½	10½
Nor. Bos. Lt. Prop.	35	39
Do pf	48½	53
Providence Gas	6½	8
Pub. Serv. of N. H. 6% pf	97	101
Do $5 pf	88	92
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf	29⅝	32½
Rockland Lt. & Pow.	8½	9⅝
So. N. E. Telephone	132	138
Springfield Gas	9¼	10¾
Twin States G. & E. pr pf	102½	106½
West. Mass. Cos	24¼	26¾

Boston Stocks

March 24, 1938

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	73	69	73	70
5.00	Bos Edison	117	116	117	117
5.00	Bos Elevated	49½	49½	49½	49½
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	16½	16½	16½	17
..	Bos & Me pr pf	7	7	7	8
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	10½	10½	10½	10
..	Isle Royale‡	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
..	Maine Cent pf	14	14	14	16
2.00	Mergenthaler	19	19	19	19½
8.25d	N E Tel & Tel	89	88½	88½	89⅞
..	North Butte	45c	42c	42c	50c
..	Old Colony	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
..	Sulliv Mach	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	9
..	Unit Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	62¼	61	62	63

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937. ‡ Assessment paid.

Market Street Railway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Market Street Railway has filed application with the California Railroad Commission for a 7-cent traction fare in San Francisco. The company asked authority of the commission in the spring of 1937 to institute a fare of seven cents with tokens to be sold at four for 25 cents. The commission denied this application, but authorized retention of a 5-cent fare with an extra charge of two cents for a transfer charge, made effective on July 6, 1937.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 22: Receipts $38,899,260; expenditures $14,682,360; balance $3,080,743,591; customs receipts for the month $18,921,131. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $4,701,581,403; expenditures $5,511,237,293, including $1,475,-796,417 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $809,645,890; gross debt $37,451,071,736, an increase of $311,084 above the previous day; gold assets $12,-799,341,506.

Whitney Believes Firm's Assets May Exceed Liabilities

NEW YORK (AP)—A disclosure that Richard Whitney and his Wall Street firm were attempting to carry $5,525,000 in loans when the stock exchange suspended the brokerage firm March 8 was in the records of a federal bankruptcy hearing.

The former stock exchange president, awaiting sentencing on two charges of grand larceny, asserted however, the firm was still solvent at that time because "we still had the ability to borrow."

He expressed belief that assets of the firm would "far exceed" its liabilities "if properly administered."

His statement at Wednesday's hearing regarding the solvency of Richard Whitney & Company led Irwin Kurtz, Federal bankruptcy referee, to ask:

"Do you think mere ability to borrow would make your concern solvent? Don't you take into consideration the market value of securities?"

"Yes, I do," Mr. Whitney replied. "But there is such a thing as the stock exchange in these parts yet.

"There are listed on that exchange 43,000,000 shares of General Motors stock. It is inconceivable that those shares would bring any price whatsoever if sold all at once.

"It is the loan value, based on the behalf of those who lend money, plus the intrinsic value, that is the important part of a borrower's situation."

Under questioning by Bertram F. Shipman, counsel for the receiver in bankruptcy, Mr. Whitney disclosed that he had borrowed a total of $2,-897,000 in five personal loans from his brother, George, a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co. He said the loans were unsecured. In addition, he testified, the firm owed $474,000, an unsecured loan outstanding since 1931, to the Morgan company itself.

Mr. Whitney said that to forestall bankruptcy he had pledged with the New York Trust Company two years ago five life insurance policies of $50,000 each. His wife, as beneficiary, he added, had paid the premiums on the policies since they were issued 20 years ago.

He also told of additional borrowings made in a desperate attempt to bolster his firm.

The broker was indicted for misappropriating more than $100,000 from a trust fund set up by his father-in-law, of which Mrs. Whitney was also a chief beneficiary.

Mr. Whitney, who faces a possible maximum penalty of 20 years in prison, will be sentenced April 11.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate		Payable	Record
Accumulated				
Am Prod Co, ptc pf	$1.50 37½c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Calif-Ore Power 6% pf	$1.50	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do 6% pf of '29	$1.50	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do 7% pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Edmonton City Dairy Co,Ltd,6½%pf	$1.25	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Inv Foundation, Ltd, 6% conv pf	$1.25	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Portland G L Co $6 pf	75c	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Sou Bleachery & Print Works 7% pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Strawb'dge & Clothier 7% pf	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Extra				
National Funding Cp. Class A	2½c	..	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Do Class B	2½c	..	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Initial				
Pan-Am Match Co	50c	..	Mar. 29	Mar. 23
Interim				
Arrow-Hart & Hegeman	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Increased				
Inv Foundation Ltd, 6% conv pf	75c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Resumed				
Wisc Tel Co	$1	..		
Reduced				
Middlesex Prod C	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Equitable Inv Corp of Mass (Boston)	10c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Franklin Proc Co	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Honolulu Rapid Tr Co Ltd	10c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Mass Inv Trust	16c	..	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Regular				
Amer Prod Co 5% pr pf	8¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Am Fidelity & Cas Co (Richmond)	15c	..	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Amparo Min Co	1c	..	Apr. 9	Mar. 31
Assoc Tel Co Ltd pf	31¼c	Q	May 2	Apr. 15
Belt RR & Stockyards Co 6% pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Do	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Brandtjen & Kluge, Inc, 7% con pf	87½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Brockville Tr & Sav Co (Brockville, Ont)	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Brookline Trust Co (Brook's, Mass)	$3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Carnation Co 1st pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Carthage Mills, Inc, 6% pf A A	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Do 6% pf B	60c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Central Eureka Mining Co non-cum pf	6c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 28
Do	6c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 28
Central Franklin Process Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 31
Chain Store Products Corp $1.50 cvpf	37½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 19
Cleveland Hobbing Machine Co	20c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Cleveland Union Stock Yards Co	12½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Consol Cigar pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 16
Do pr pf	$1.62½	Q	May 2	Apr. 15
Discount Corp of New York	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Fairmont Creamery Co (Del) 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Pansteel Metallurgical Corp $5 pf	$1.15	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	June 30	June 15
GasSecuritiesCo.	*½%	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Gen Thea Equip*	25c	..	Apr. 11	Apr. 1
Haughton Elevator Co $6 pr pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Haverhill G Lt Co	20c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Hecker Prod Corp	15c	Q	May 2	Apr. 9
Holly Dev'ment Co	1c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Ill No Util 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 2	Apr. 15
Indus Sec 6% pf	18¾c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Ludlow Ty $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Mammoth Mining	5c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Nat Funding A	17½c	Q	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Do B	17½c	Q	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
N Pumps5½% pf	13¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
New York Tel Co	$2	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 31
Ohio Loan & Disc	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Do 6% p pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Do	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Phoenix State Bk & T (Hartfd,Conn)	$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Roch But $1.50 pf	37½c	Q	June 1	....
Roos Bros, Inc (Del) $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Simpson (R) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 2	Apr. 14
Slattery (E T) Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Sou Franklin Process 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 11	Mar. 28
South Ind Gas & Elec 4.8% pf	$1.20	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Sprgfld F&M Ins	$1.13	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
St Nat Cp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Torrington Water	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Union & N Hav Trust (New Haven)	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
UnStk Yds Omaha	$1	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
U S Smelt R & M	$1	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
do pf	87½c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Vichek Tool pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Wisc Tel Co pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 30	..

* Payable in scrip.

Local Classified
(Continued)

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office share mornings. Office 1960, 11 West 42nd St. Tel. CO. 5-5920.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF—Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston. LAF. 4306.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY GRAND PIANO
Small size, late model, consider reasonable offer. Box S-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

GRASMERE, Staten Island, N. Y.—Stone house, slate roof, five lots, five rooms, oil burner, attached garage, quiet street, view of water, high, $11,000. Apt. E. G.-3, 40 Monroe Street, New York City.

SCARSDALE—Owner-built; $18,000; near station; half acre; lovely planting; 9 rooms, 3 baths, lavatory; oil burner.
NASH AND BOGART
36 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn., 1754 Beacon St., opp. Beaconsfield Hotel—Choice rooms, meals optional. LON. 8737.

N. Y. C. 171 W. 71st (Broadway)—Exceptionally pleasant sunny room, single, double; references. (Apt. 12-A). Tel. TR. 7-9809.

N. Y. C. East 36th St.—Convenient location, all parts city; attractive outside room, walkup, only roomer. MU 4-3284, evenings.

ROOMS WANTED

REFINED lady, desires room, board optional, Christian Science family, in Brookline, Mass. Apt. 824, Hotel Emerson, 166 West 75th St., New York City.

RUG CLEANING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, repairing, etc. Delivery service. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Independence 3-5555

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SUCCESSFUL YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, college graduate, mechanically inclined, with good background of selling and management, and some production experience, is seeking a position with a reputable firm. Write Box R-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Companion, housekeeper; knowledge of sewing; go anywhere. Write X-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City

HOUSEKEEPER, fully qualified for household management, good cook, refined personality. Tel. Newton North 0126, Newton, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL, March 27, at 8:30 P. M. ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, New York City. Phone CO. 5-9739.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

WEARING APPAREL

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Order your Easter stockings and slips now; call Monroe 4873. Miss E. Borchard, 4 Arnold Park.

SIDENBERG. Service plus Satisfaction
Dresses and Millinery
36 N. Franklin St. Hempstead, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Davis & Hawley
Main at John Street

KIRK'S REPOUSSE
Sterling Silver
LETTER OPENER $1.25
NAPKIN CLIPS $1.50
BONBON SPOONS $1.75
JELLY SERVERS $2.50
GYPSY BRACELETS $1.25
Mail orders filled for Easter Gifts

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Gowns
Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

MEIGS
Presenting
Internationally Famous
Walk-Over
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Shoe Department Downstairs

$10 to $15 Allowance
on your old range towards the purchase of
New Gas Range
Valuable prize for oldest stove turned in during this "Old Stove Round-Up."
HOWLAND'S

Physical Culture Shoes
for Women
Burns Shoe Shop
31 Cannon St.
First door from Main St.

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone G. G. 7-0103-R Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE SALE
1938 RADIOS
RCA—PHILCO—G. E.
Get our prices before you buy
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262-4 GREENWICH AVE.

W. D. WEBB Inc.
Jewelers
Silversmiths
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

MacMILLEN & CO.
"Say It With Flowers"
Seeds, Bulbs, Plants
Tel. 359 50 Arch St.

LOMA
The Perfect Plant Food
for Everything Green that Grows
for lawns, flowers, shrubbery, trees, vegetables, potted plants, greenhouses
Greenwich Hardware Co.
326 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 606

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster, Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Autobridge Playing Board — A Flattering Gift, A Lasting Remembrance
For each member of the family
For parties :: For the guest room
Witkower's
77 ASYLUM STREET

Coombs
741 Main Street

6 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Between Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

W. C. Mason Coal Co.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Oil Burners
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

Corn Meal Muffins
20c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

Toastmaster Toasters
Junior $7.50
2 slice automatic $16.00
Booma-Gruener Electric Co.
190 PEARL STREET

RIDING BOOTS
for MEN and WOMEN
Spurs—Jacks—Trees
Straps—Shields—Hooks
Saddle soap and Meltonian creams
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

Birch's Laundry
GOOD SERVICE
in
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
123 Colony Phone 1287

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

GREENBACKER'S
The Florist of Quality
Old Colony Road Phone 724

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
139 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

New Britain Dry Cleaning Corp.
Announcing our
FUR CLEANING AND STORAGE SERVICE
Relining and Repairing
415 WEST MAIN ST. Phone 304

JAMES A. SPINETTA
"Quality Food Purveyor"
PHONE 6300
437 and 439 WEST MAIN STREET

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main St. New Britain — Phone 1158 Conn.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards Cleaners

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

Story's Dairy INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1888
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

MOVING
in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods
Good Used Furniture for Sale
West Haven Trucking Co.
435 Congress Ave. 6-0343

MANHATTAN
Dyers and Cleaners
"Our Work Speaks for Itself"
50 Ashmun Street 7-4111

Protect your FURS
In our Cold Storage Vault
MONARCH LAUNDRY
149 DERBY AVENUE

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists
Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
Delivery Service
Hat Renovating
138 Temple St. 7-1314

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y° OLD° HARD° WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Ann Allen Gowns
24 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk — So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. — 14 So. Main St.

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
Established 1898
96 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

NORGE
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
18 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7585
12 m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.
1 p. m.-5 p. m. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KANE'S Super Food Market
667 MAIN ST., ST. JOHN PLACE
Where thousands shop and save
Quality Foods, Moderate Prices
TELEPHONE 3-0978

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

New Spring Dresses in our Budget Shop — $5.95
Rose, Aqua, Navy, Black
Sizes 12-20
MANTELL & MARTIN

NEW for Spring!
"STERLING"
LITTLE LADY
COATS and SUITS
We invite you to open a family charge account
FRANKEL'S
262 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET
Specials
on
Broadloom Carpeting

The Fidelity Title & Trust Co.
120 Atlantic Street

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Specializing in Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Furniture Refinishing, Window Shades and Floor Coverings.
Telephone 4-4196
120 Bedford Street
Stamford, Conn.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Worsted-tex and Saxon Weave Suits and Knit-tex Coats
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Two important events that will interest you
Our KENWOOD BLANKET CLUB
A $12.50 Kenwood Blanket for $9.95
50c down and 50c per week
FREE MONOGRAMMING
(Embroidered Letters)
on
Women's Sweaters, Slips and Tailored Blouses
with one-letter or two- or three-letter monogram

Certified Fur Cold Storage
Protection and insurance against moths, fire, theft. Save room and worry in the home. Store Furs, Men's Suits, Overcoats, etc. Rates Reasonable.
The Blakeslee Company
FUR DIVISION
RETAIL STORE—99 NORTH MAIN STREET
VAULTS—78 FIELD STREET

Worden's
Our delicious Ice Cream in Individual Easter Molds
152 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Spring is no longer around the corner—it has arrived. It's an ideal time to paint the house.
Finlay & Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

Spring Millinery
Sugenheimer's
64 BANK STREET
WATERBURY, CONN.

Commencing Mar. 26
Our 48th Anniversary Sale
Values Extraordinary in Every Department
HOWLAND-HUGHES

Let us help you with the spring cleaning of rugs, draperies, furniture and blankets.
Phone 3-5161 for any
PERRY SERVICE

The Miller & Peck Co.
Why not have one of the new built-in
Armstrong Permanent Linoleum Floors
Colorful—Long Lasting
Moderately Priced

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone
Plaza 5151 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

Delvale-Essex Farms
MILK and CREAM
Direct from the farm
FRESH AND WHOLESOME
4808 Roland Ave. Ph. Tuxedo 2727
Makers of Delvale Ice Cream

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
Good News for Spring 1938
Thrift-Bilt Shoes
for Women—$3.95
NEW DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR

HI-TEST COAL
AMBRICOAL
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
AND BUILDING MATERIALS
Will be promptly supplied you by
John T. D. Blackburn
INCORPORATED
Serving Albany Since 1876

Rose Heidt Shop
115 STATE STREET
Showing
New Spring Styles
Hats, Suits, Coats, Gay Printed Silks, Sportswear in the Fashionable Knits.

ESTABLISHED 1898
Danker
UNUSUAL FLOWERS
121 No. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.
Tel. 3-4258

Cotrell & Leonard
Regular $1.15
Bijou Crepe Hose
$1
NEW SPRING HOSE

AUBURN

Now Is the Time to Have Your
Spring Clothing
Dry Cleaned
at
CHATFIELDS
1 MARY STREET Phone 1797

INSURANCE
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
Insure Above at a Cost Below
The Common Level
Merton L. Bentley
61 Genesee Street Tel. 3144

FINE CLOTHING
Stetson Hats, Arrow Shirts, Nettleton Shoes, Interwoven Hose
EGBERTS
AUBURN, NEW YORK

Florsheim—Stetson—Bostonian
Rhythm Step—Selby
SHOES
BENNETT and TRACY
TWO STORES AUBURN, N. Y.

Glorify Your Home
Banish "Gloom Spots" with a minimum of effort with
Devoe Paints
and at a cost that's measured in Pennies
Smith & Pearson, Inc.

BINGHAMTON

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Builders' Supplies
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

BLUE COAL
Sold only by
D. L. & W.
Fuel & Supply Co.
BUILDING MATERIALS
315 Court Street 27 Jarvis Street
80 Baldwin Street, Johnson City

"Easter Styles for All"
and remember, please, Sisson's offers you only merchandise of absolute FIRST QUALITY at prices as low or lower than elsewhere, quality for quality.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

Buy at Sears and Save
Cold Spot Refrigerators
Kenmore Washers
Allstate Tires
We invite you to visit us
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Easter—
Just a few weeks more. You will know that your Easter Costume is correct in every detail if it comes from
McLEAN'S

Parlor City Shoe Store
40 COURT STREET
Be ready for Easter with the latest fashion in footwear.
I. Miller, Florsheim, Bostonian, Peacock, Vitality, Dr. Locke

Sunday—Go to church!
Monday—Put your clothes in
Bendix Home Laundry
Tuesday—Remove them, ready to iron!
Today—See demonstration at
Weeks & Dickinson
BINGHAMTON ENDICOTT

BRONXVILLE

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
20 Palmer Avenue, Bronxville, N. Y.
Phone 6666 Enterprise 1120

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
HAIRDRESSING
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 6380—3623

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

SCHICK SHAVER
Shaves with comfort without soap, water, cream, lather or blades.
EVERTS-BARTHEN
DRUGGISTS
Parkway Road Tel. 1271

Rugs—Carpets—
Upholstery Shampooed
We also sell Rugs and Rug Pads
Call us for your Spring Cleaning.
IMPERIAL RUG CO.
Tel. Beverly 8661

Estab. 1913
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO the Tailor
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

Family Food Store
The Store That Takes a Personal Interest in Each Customer
104 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 1484-5

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hens & Kelly Co.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Chambers Gas Range
Cooks with the Gas turned off
Convenient Terms

Smart Spring Hats
Specializing in young styles for large head sizes
$2.49
Other New Hats from $1.98 to $10.00
STRAWS, FELTS, FABRICS
Headsizes 21½ to 24
Claremont Shop
475 Main Street Buffalo, N. Y.

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., near Delaware

BIGBIE'S
Women's and Misses' Fashions
Smart new suits, coats, dresses and accessories to suit every purse.
264 DELAWARE AVE., Buffalo, N. Y.

EDWARDS
Where Your Dollar Goes Farther

GLENS FALLS

"Lindy's" Flower Shop
Complete Modern Florist Service
Flowers Telegraphed Queensbury Hotel
Dial 2-3148 Glens Falls, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

Essoheat
The Perfect
FUEL OIL
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
PHONE 3449
Let Us Fill Your Tank Now

The New Imperial Washable
Wallpapers
are ready for your approval
Cowles, Brown & Co.
9 North Main St.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

Glamorous New Spring Styles
in women's FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK Shoes are now ready
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN ST.

Your Figure at Its Best
Consult our
Expert Corsetieres
ARGERSINGER'S

Our CORSET Stock
IS COMPLETE
Come in for a fitting by our graduate corsetieres.
THE LINEN and CRAFT SHOP
89 N. Main Street Phone 3942-R

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment
Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

Ithaca's Decorating Headquarters
WALL PAPER — PAINT
LINOLEUM and SHADES
R. F. SMITH
120-122 WEST STATE STREET

Treman, King & Co.
announces
New Shipments
of all kinds of
Hardware for Spring Use
Complete line of Garden Supplies and Seeds

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Lackawanna Anthracite D. L. & W.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

VIOLA STEVENS
2828 DELAWARE AVENUE
Hats and Accessories
Open Tues.-Thurs.-Sat. Evenings

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

THE ROOF'S THE LIMIT!

Free FHA Loan Service
Modernize Your Home
From Basement to Attic
NO DOWN PAYMENTS
5 Per Cent Rates—3 Years to Pay
Tenants and Home Owners Eligible
Ask for free estimates
Baldwin General Supply Co.
Merrick Rd., Cor. So. Grand Ave.
Baldwin—Tel. 1492

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
79 S. Grand Ave. FRpt 1614

frank hair stylist
72 merrick rd
baldwin l.i.
Baldwin 4767

Tel. Baldwin 6492
CARL WECK
Upholstering
and Interior Decorating
3-piece slip covers—$25 and up
Latest patterns
Estimates Gladly Submitted
6 JEFFERSON STREET BALDWIN, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
New Haven Avenue
Ask for FREE TRIAL of Blue Coal Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

Tel. CEDARHURST 1716
CHATEAU MARKET
JOHN BERGER, Prop.
SELECT MEATS
POULTRY and PROVISIONS
STATION PLAZA

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Bought and Sold.
134-16-18 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-1811

FLUSHING—Bayside

RICHTER, Flowers
For All Occasions
We deliver within a radius of 20 miles.
Daily Deliveries to Manhattan
Rocky Hill Road near Cross Island Blvd.
Bayside 9-3000, 3001, 3002

FOREST HILLS

Your Things Cleaned
RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

Everyone Likes Them!
Flowers!
Plants, Shrubs
for All Occasions
Forest Hills Flower Shop
8 Greenway Terrace Bou. 8-6210

FRANK H. DUNSTATTER, Inc.
Stetson Hats
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Florsheim Shoes
71-17 AUSTIN STREET
Also: 116-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

MAY KAY
MILLINERY
Hats Remodeled
New Hats to Order
Open eves. Tues. and Fri. until 9 P. M.
73-09 Austin St. Bou. 8-7247

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Spring Is Here!
Spruce Up, Brighten Up!
Complete Line House Furnishings
GARDENS, HARDWARE and PAINTS
S. I. Levine
81-46 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-8258

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
★
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD — 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

GUSTAVE
HAIRDRESSING
All work done by Experts only
The Home of Permanent Waves
19 W. Merrick Road Tel. FReeport 5875

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

F. W. GOBLE
PAINTING—DECORATING
Your "Home
"The Home of Homes"
Spruce It up for Spring
56 Pennsylvania Ave., Roosevelt, N. Y.
TEL. FRee. 5309-3386

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

INSURANCE
Automobile, Fire and all allied lines
Monica R. Stevens
Tel. Great Neck 850
45 Middle Neck Road

Colonial ESSO Stations
70 CUTTER MILL ROAD
Wadsworth Service Stations
GREAT NECK 3931
BATTERIES—TIRES—HEATERS

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. J. WILLIAMS
Hemp. 4877
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showrooms
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

Slip Cover Sale
3-Pc. Set of SLIP COVERS with 4 Separate Cushions cut on your furniture in your home beautifully tailored...... $14.50
Order Now for Future Delivery!
Re-upholstering, Mattresses and Venetian Blinds at Lowest Prices!
Nassau Upholstery Co.
298 Fulton Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Hempstead 422

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2 to 5 Evenings 8 to 11.15

HUNTINGTON

Shop at Sears and Save
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

JACKSON HEIGHTS

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

The Curiosity Shop
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
You will like our unusually nice assortment of Christmas and Everyday Greeting Cards
79-19 37th Ave. Ha 9-4747

The LILLIAN SHOP
37-45 82nd Street
Dresses, Coats, Suits
Tel. Hav. 9-3240

JAMAICA

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
REPUBLIC 9-9146 89-68 165 St., Jamaica

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
8440 Little Neck Pkway. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

Frederick's Delicatessen
WE SELL THE BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Special Advertised in the Monitor Every Thursday
ALSO HOME COOKED FOODS
76 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn 635-R

ELIZABETH SHOPPE
Dresses
A Fine Selection of Dresses
Reasonably Priced
Also Hosiery
Free Hosiery Repair Service
FIVE CORNERS LYNBROOK, N. Y.

Spring Apparel for Boys
Knicker Suits for boys from $10.95
Long trouser suits from $12.95
Hats—Furnishings—Sportswear
ADELSON'S
BOYS' and VARSITY SHOP
27 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn. 6207

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

M. L. LEVISON
PAINT UP! CLEAN UP! FIX UP!
Nu-Enamel Paint
Hardware, Housefurnishings
35 Atlantic Avenue Tel. Lyn 75

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 Second Street
"Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal' Automatic Heat Regulator"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

L. W. TERRELL
COAL and FUEL OIL
NORGE
HOME APPLIANCES
44 South Ocean Avenue
Phones—Patchogue 210—219

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

FOREST PARKWAY UPHOLSTERING CO.
Manufacturers of
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
ODD PIECES
SLIP-COVERS
115-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-8697

CHECKER PASTRY SHOP
Delicious pastry and cookies
Orders taken for Wedding and Birthday Cakes
LUNCHEON, DINNER 5:30 to 8 p. m.
ALFRED BURY, Prop.

FRANK H. DUNSTATTER, Inc.
Stetson Hats
Hickey Freeman Clothes
Florsheim Shoes
116-11 JAMAICA AVENUE
ALSO 71-17 AUSTIN ST. FOREST HILLS

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Draperies
Curtains
Estimates gladly given
91-17 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-2080

RIDGEWOOD

OLGA'S
Exclusive Millinery Shop
announces its
SEASON'S OPENING
Easter and Spring Bonnets at $1.49 and up
Near Seneca Avenue 57-12 Myrtle Avenue Ridgewood, N. Y.

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3402

Your Vacuum Cleaner Rebuilt Like New
New and Rebuilt Cleaners
The Electric Shop
Harry Hobby, Mgr.
125 N. PARK AT GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Phone Rockville Centre 7929
33 S. Park
VALENTE
Regular $7.50 Permanent
This Month $5.00

TEL. ROCKVILLE CENTRE 646
MURRAY HILL 2-2300
We Specialize in Tax Matters
WILLIAM J. MARKS & Company
Accountants and Auditors
17 East 42nd St., New York City

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves. R. V. C. 9877

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

ST. ALBANS

ASPLUND
Printing & Stationery
INCORPORATED
Commercial and Society Printing of the Better Grade
TEL. LAURELTON 8-1266
193-10 Linden Blvd., St. Albans, N. Y.

K. ZANETTI
April Easter Special
$5.00 Permanent $3.00
ARTISTIC HAIRDRESSING
BEAUTY CULTURE
187-03 Tioga Drive, cor. Dunkirk, St. Albans
Laurelton 8-4525

MAMARONECK

Tek CAPPUS Pharmacy
110 Mamaroneck Ave. Phone 89

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 3600

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasion
House of Flowers
Proctor Bldg. Oakwood 9639

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9066

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
for as Little as $1.00 per week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Lore'Anne HAT SHOPPE, Inc.
A complete display of exclusive models of our original creation.
45 PROSPECT AVENUE Oakwood 4974

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1686

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

IT COSTS NO MORE TO HAVE THE BEST!
For Better Printing
Call N. R. 5111
THE LITTLE PRINT
236 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

CORSETS REPAIRED
No matter where purchased . . . worn parts replaced . . . moderate charge
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main St. (Kresge Bldg.)

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Henry Hairdresser
featuring
Air Cool Hair Drying
New invention of Mr. Henry's, operated only in this shop. This new device keeps you cool on the hottest day and not too warm on the coldest day!
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 3552
458 Main Street
Bet. North and Locust Ave.

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
82 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

REFLECT THE SPIRIT OF SPRING IN
HATS
by
Wolfe-Dahms
(Formerly with Bonwit-Teller)
Two Hamilton Ave. at North Ave.
New Rochelle 5477

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
"READY-TO-USE"
DRY GOODS
Other Stores throughout Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Faramo's Beauty Salon
344 East Gunhill Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Phone OLinville 2-9573
A guaranteed perfect oil permanent. $5.00 complete
10 per cent discount to Monitor readers presenting this ad.

G. BERKOW
UPHOLSTERING
in all its branches. Furniture repaired and polished. Furniture covers made to order. Mattresses made over and to order. Chair caning.
2388 Jerome Ave., bet. Fordham Road and 184th Street Phone RAymond 9-2082

Florence Corset Shop
Our New SPRING FOUNDATION is ready for your inspection. They give you a long slender figure in conformity with the new spring frocks.
2504 Grand Concourse
Near Fordham Road BRONX, N. Y.

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Top" off that new outfit with a new hair style
Eleanore Felsen
HAIRDRESSER
989 Flatbush Ave., nr. Albemarle Rd.
BU 4-8884 1 FLIGHT UP

HARDWARE
House Furnishings, Paints and Supplies, Locksmiths — Electrical Work
Edison Mazda Lamps
MAY & SCHAAF CO.
865 Flatbush Ave. BU. 2-7714

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Arthur H. Cohen
INSURANCE
505 Fifth Ave. MU 2-3224

Donay, Inc.
S. W. Cor. Broadway and 111th Street
Dresses, Coats, Gowns and Suits
10% reduction for Monitor Readers
RE 2-5498 Est. 1837

Watson & Co
JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old gold and jewelry purchased
Estates Liquidated

Staten Island

NEW DORP

Koch-Hall Paint Co.
"One of Staten Island's Most Complete Paint Stores"
16-18 NEW DORP LANE
(Cor. Second Street)
Phone DOngan Hills 6-0333

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

FRED EIDT
Baker—Confectioner
For the Lenten Season
HOT CROSS BUNS
HOME MADE EGG NOODLES
PHONE PORT RICHMOND 7-3317
1049 CASTLETON AVENUE, W. N. B.

William A. Morris, Inc.
Local and Interstate Movers
Storage, Packing, Crating, Shipping
88 Barker St., West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
Telephone—Gibraltar 2-0000
Next Auction Sale—April 8th—10:30 A. M.

NEW YORK

NIAGARA FALLS

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1009 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

JOHN W. JENNY
REAL ESTATE BROKER
All Lines of Insurance
6801 Buffalo Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

MacDONALD'S
PREMIER FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

PEEKSKILL

Bring Spring into your home
by giving that dingy furniture a gay new coat of
Keystone Paint
FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 NELSON AVE. PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
Phone 1387

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

FUEL OIL AMERICAN AMOCO GAS MOTOR OIL
Mar-Mac Service Station
Wm. C. McConnell
839 MAIN ST. Tel. 357

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelhams Flower Shop"
Poinsettias, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 211 Wolf's Lane

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey, Platt & Co.
Spring Sale of
HANDBAGS
with 3 initials
$2.69

Swiss Pastry Shop
A. Hechler, Prop.
Bread—Rolls
Pastry—Cakes
542 Main Street

SALTFORD SAYS
it's time to get to work on your lawn and, if it's the best you want, we have it. Ask for
SCOTTS LAWN SUPPLIES

One Bite Calls for Another of That
Crunchy Karmelkorn
The Karmelkorn *Shop*
15 ACADEMY STREET

Be a Good Neighbor
PATRONIZE
A Home Owned Store
COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR
BAUER'S 260 MAIN ST.

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037 9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones Milk Shake or Soda.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

R. M. Myers & Co., Inc.
Established 1870
Printing and Fine Papers
Distributors for
BOOK PAPERS
Made by
Crocker Burbank & Co.
and
Louis Dejonge Co.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Elder's Market
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year 'round! Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
Wilson Rochester Floral Co.
39-41 FRANKLIN ST. ST 3453

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Delicious Homelike Meals at Reasonable Prices
On the Avenue at Stillson Street

Beck
CLEANERS and DYERS
Known for Quality and Dependability
PHONE MONROE 8484
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner
Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News
One Quiet Neighbor, Anyway

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"Fellow Diplomats——"

—Callan in the Toronto Daily Star
More "Idealism in a Realistic World"

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch
About Time It Was Reorganized

—Elderman in the Washington Post
Let There Be Light

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

'Any Business' Permitted

Question: A bylaw reads, "Any business . . . unless otherwise provided, may be transacted at any meeting." Some contend that the words, "unless otherwise provided," mean "unless otherwise provided in the bylaws." Others contend that the meeting itself can decide what may be discussed. Also some claim that the bylaw is superfluous as it deprives the assembly of the right to decide what it will or will not consider.

Answer: The usual meaning of the words, "unless otherwise provided," is "unless otherwise provided in the bylaws." That is, any business may be transacted at any meeting except, for example, the election of officers or members for which a specified time is provided in the bylaws. Also bylaw amendments are frequently restricted to regular meetings.

The bylaw above quoted gives each meeting the right to decide what it will consider, except that such business as elections and other matters restricted to certain meetings may be considered only at the meetings specified. The bylaw is not superfluous, however. Instead of depriving the assembly of any rights, it, in fact, gives the organization greater power than it would otherwise have, since if the bylaw as quoted were not inserted, a special meeting could not ordinarily consider any business except that specified in the call or notice.

Daily Anecdote

Reproved

Franz Liszt was by nature a kindly, considerate man; but when he believed the occasion required it, he was capable of an uncompromising severity.

One day a vain young composer brought him a new composition to be approved. The work fairly bristled with hideous dissonances. Pointing out a particularly harsh passage, Liszt remarked, "That cannot be done in music."

"But," boasted the young man, "I have done it."

Smiling sardonically, Liszt went to his desk, put his quill into the ink and then spattered it liberally over the young man's vest. "This too," he said, "can be done, but may not."

Then he bought the young man a new waistcoat.

Odds and Ends

Colorado's Peaks

Of the 42 highest mountain peaks in the United States, 35 are in the state of Colorado.

Jefferson an Inventor

In addition to drafting the Declaration of Independence and serving as President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson invented the swivel chair.

Want a Mail Carrier?

A population of 5000 is required before a village in the United States is entitled to have a mail carrier; all houses must have mail receptacles; the sidewalks must be paved and the streets named; and the annual receipts of the postoffice must exceed at least $5000.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

Spring this bit of springtime comment from the Detroit News on your Congressman sometime:

SM *ARTBSCDEFC ST TF TGRHE, ABI JFKTC'E SE EHI LFCEHFN FM EBK NRAC JRCJKNSFC—FH ST SE EFF TGRHE MFH EBRE?

An Acrostic

Today's acrostic calls for the filling in of letters to form 5-letter words, definitions of which are given below:

S — — — R
T — — — E
A — — — T
R — — — R
T — — — A
E — — — T
R — — — S

1, one who sows. 2, commerce. 3, up in the air. 4, leader of a country. 5, eighth letter of Greek alphabet. 6, a number under 10. 7, an essential part of harness.

Letter Juggling

This is shared by an Okmulgee, Okla., reader. Try forming 5 different 5-letter words from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

D D A E R

How Much Did Each Pay?

A number of men bought a yacht. It cost $2,800, and each man paid 7 times as many dollars as there were purchasers. How much did each pay?

Fun With Antonyms

Today another list of 10 words and their antonyms to be matched:

1	appear	converge	
2	shun	agitate	
3	sanction	vanish	1
4	balance	prevent	
5	adorn	lighten	
6	diverge	condemn	
7	build	deface	
8	burden	overturn	
9	soothe	face	
10	produce	raze	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

With the Inventors

Something New in Safety Pins

Perhaps you thought that nothing new could ever happen to a safety pin, but not so did E. W. Bowker of Inwood, L. I. His pin consists of an outwardly bowed section which, when compressed operates the center pin in and out of a retaining pocket; and it has earned U. S. Patent No. 2,093,630.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Artemas

It appears that the Apostle Paul was living in or near the territory of Macedonia when he wrote his "Epistle to Titus," whom he had appointed to have charge of the Christian churches in the island of Crete; and toward the close of the letter he announces that he is about to send either Artemas or Tychicus to relieve Titus of his present responsibilities, that he might be free to join Paul at Nicopolis (Titus 3:12).

Artemas, though we know little about him, must have been a personage of some standing in the early church, since the Apostle considered him capable of taking over the important work which had been originally entrusted to Titus. Artemas is said to have been one of the 70 disciples chosen by the Master himself (Luke 10:1), and is further said to have become Bishop of Lystra in Asia Minor, the birthplace of Timothy.

Quotation for Today

IF YOU have great talents, industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency.—SAMUEL SMILES.

Clouds in the Rigging

Monitor Camera Club From John Nolan, Jr., New York

In Lighter Vein

Kind

Mistress: "How beautifully these things are ironed, Jane."

Maid: "Yes, mum, them's mine—and I'll do yours the same if I have time."—Barnes and Mortlake Herald.

Mixed Up

"Have we got any 4-volt 2-watt bulbs, George?"
"For what?"
"No—two."
"Two what?"
"Yes."
—Answers

Warming the Iron

The night promised to be very cold, and kind Mrs. Smith was disturbed about Gretchen, the new kitchen maid, who slept in an unheated room. "Gretchen," she said, "it's going to be cold tonight. I think you had better take a flatiron to bed with you."

"Yes, ma'am," assented the new maid, but without enthusiasm.

Next morning Mrs. Smith inquired, "Well, Gretchen, how did you get along with the flatiron?"

Gretchen heaved a sigh and answered, "Well, ma'am, I got it mostly warm before morning."

Polite?

Solicitor: "I think it best that you should just ask him to refund the money. You know just a polite little note."

Client: "That's a good idea. How do you spell 'scoundrel'?"—Pearson's.

Not to Be Forgotten

The guide had taken him to the top of the mountain, and he gazed long at the scenery. Then he took out a notebook and commenced to write.

"Pardon, m'sieu," asked the guide, "but what are ze notes you make?"

"Oh," said the tourist, "I'm just jotting down the things that have left an indelible impression on my mind, so that I shan't forget them."—Guelph Mercury.

A King's Brag

Whistler attended a reception in Paris soon after the coronation of King Edward VII, when a duchess approached him: "I believe you know King Edward, Mr. Whistler."

"No, madam," replied Whistler.

"Why, that's extremely odd," she murmured; "I met the King at a dinner party recently, and he said he knew you."

"Oh," said the painter, "that was just his brag."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Wash Day

Place two chairs about six feet apart, and stretch a piece of clothesline between them. To make sure that the chairs do not tip over, let a child sit on each chair.

Divide the rest of the children into two groups, one team on each side of the clothesline. At the far end of the room place some clothespins and some articles of clothes to be hung on the line.

When the signal is given, the two children at the end of the two lines run for the necessary clothespins and a garment, and then hang it on the clothesline. As soon as this is done each child returns to his place, and the next one in line repeats the operation, and so on.

The object of the game is to see which side gets its share of the wash up first. The players work as fast as they can, but the garments must be hung up correctly and firmly.—Mrs. D. H., Evansville, Ind.

Jest a Minute

"Maybe it would help if you'd kindle a fire under him."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Chinese Kindness

(From a Letter Printed in the Yorkshire Evening Post.)

Leeds, Eng.

"Two outstanding examples of Chinese kindliness spring at once to mind, but there are countless others.

"Once I went to a distant Chinese village for a long week-end. But the weather changed. Snow, rare in subtropical parts of China, fell heavily, blocking a narrow mountain pass. Then the pass was flooded with mud, and for a month I was stranded—and with no really warm clothing.

"A Chinese woman, poor but with a heart of gold, wanted to lend me her wadded garment. It was only when I folded a thin blanket in three, draped myself in it, and slipped my loose Chinese dress over the top, that she would consent to wear the garment mentioned herself.

"The other instance is this. I and an elderly Scots-Canadian were alone in a Chinese city in troublous times. Looting was rife. (There was civil war—it continued off and on right up to the present trouble.) The people feared that we foreigners might suffer at the hands of bandits.

"At 5 o'clock one morning there was a loud banging on our gate. Two men from a village over 30 English miles away had heard of our danger and had walked all night through tiger-infested country so that they might take us back to their home away in the mountains."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Ski-Waxing Kits

A young woman suddenly found herself without a job due to a reorganization within her firm. However, the present ski enthusiasm gave her an idea, and she set to work with her needle and thread making ski-waxing kits.

She made a simple roll-up kit of serviceable waterproof duck. Sturdy tapes of cheery red (fast color) were stitched inside, and held in place complete equipment to cover all snow conditions, including a small but perfect ski scraper and wax spreader, a pair of durable bands for fastening skis together, and several tubes and cans of ski wax.

The profit on these cases was not large, but the demand quickly spread; and the young woman was able to meet her obligations until regular work presented itself.—M. S., Cambridge, Mass.

Prayer

Dear Lord, kind Lord,
Gracious Lord! I pray
Thou wilt look on all I love
Tenderly today.
Weed their hearts of weariness;
Scatter every care,
Down a wake of angel wings
Winnowing the air.

Bring unto the sorrowing
All release from pain;
Let the lips of laughter
Overflow again!
And with all the needy,
Oh! divide, I pray,
This vast treasure of content
That is mine today.
—James Whitcomb Riley

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: If Washington is so smart, why doesn't it try control of the lawn-dandelion—or is it too smart for that?

An Acrostic: Sower, trade, aloft, ruler, theta, eight, reins.

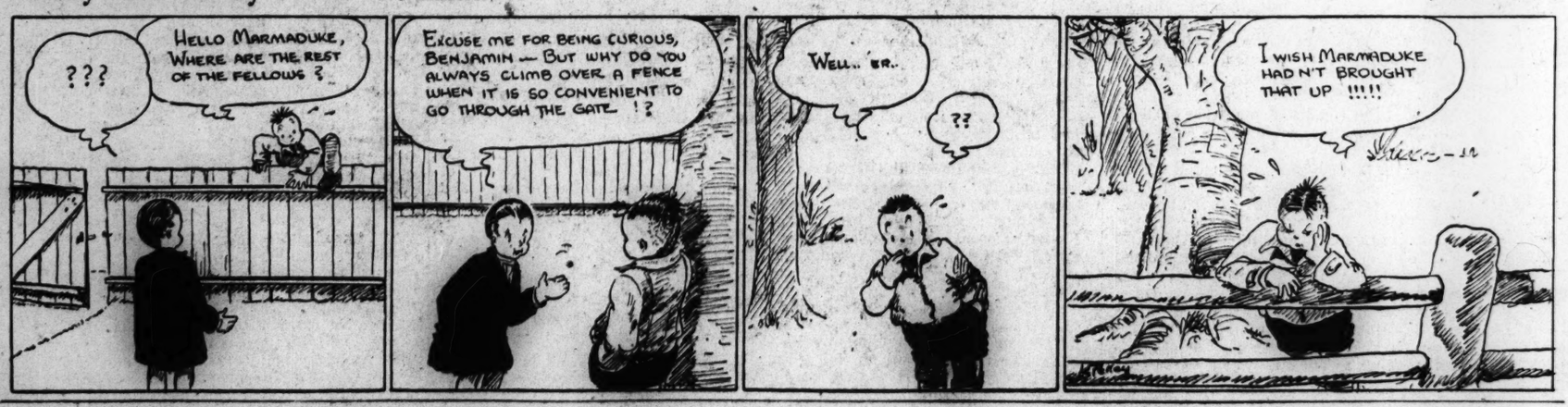
Letter Juggling: Dread, dared, raded, added, re-add.

How Much Did Each Pay? $140.00.

Fun With Antonyms: Appear-vanish; shun-face; sanction-condemn; balance-overturn; adorn-deface; diverge-converge; build-raze; burden-lighten; soothe-agitate; produce-prevent.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Answer*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*Radio at Night*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Reorganization Bill Moves On

PASSAGE of the Byrnes Federal Reorganization bill faces its chief obstacle rather in the increasing resistance of Congress than because of the terms of the measure. Its expansion of "this particular President's power," as Arthur Krock put it in the New York Times a few days ago, accounts for the resistance. Yet, as one after another of the amendments to the bill proposed in the Senate goes to a narrow but none the less conclusive defeat it appears that even the opposition in Congress probably will not be strong enough.

There will, of course, be the question later whether the House of Representatives will accede to a conference committee report embodying so much important new matter added to the measure it sent up last year, and whether, if the House should resist, the narrow majorities in the Senate might be turned. But assuming that the Senate now is resolved to pass the bill within the next few days, the important consideration is the effect that that action will have upon the thought of a considerable portion of the general public where concern about "the expansion of this particular President's powers" is fully as acute as it is in Congress.

It is worth pointing out that the powers conveyed in this bill as to transfer, consolidation and abolition of bureaus are much more circumscribed than were powers which the President had but was too busy to use in the early years of the Administration.

He is forbidden to eliminate actual functions of the Government though he may have them performed by fewer people. Certain independent agencies such as the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot be touched. If Congress disapproves of an executive order it can cancel it by passing an act to that effect, subject to the President's possible veto and repassage over the veto.

If the United States ever is to have effective administrative reorganization—and almost everyone agrees it is needed—the only practical way of getting it is to give initiative in the matter to the Chief Executive. Critics will inveigh against overgrown bureaucracy and declaim that whole units of government should be abolished; yet when it comes to doing this, if the job is left to Congress, there will always be enough friends of the agencies in question, enough logrolling and enough concern for patronage to prevent the job's being done.

After all, keying up the efficiency of the executive establishment is an executive task. If the President is to have the responsibility for smooth and economical functioning of the administrative departments he needs the authority to carry out that responsibility. An important point is that powers to reshuffle bureaus are proper executive powers. The governorships of some states have become relatively futile offices through the shearing away of their authority by legislatures.

What the nation has been disturbed about—and properly disturbed—is the delegation if not sometimes surrender of properly legislative powers to the Chief Executive. By this is meant powers of making rules and regulations affecting the conduct or interests of a large part of the population, not merely those in the governmental service. For example, there was the authority to approve trade practice codes under NRA and there exists yet the power to increase or reduce the gold content of the dollar, not to mention the negotiation of trade agreements without senatorial ratification. Numerous other examples could be cited in which decisions of policy have been turned over to the President. If there should be now an extensive recapture of properly legislative powers which Congress has delegated to the President there would need be less misgiving about the extension to him of proper and useful Administrative powers.

Berlin-Bagdad Revival

ONE of the nightmares which spoiled British statesmen's repose before the World War has been resurrected and refurbished. Fears that German efforts to connect Berlin and Bagdad by rail would lead to German domination of the Danube basin and undermine British influence in the Near East were undoubtedly exaggerated. But much can be done with an alliterative phrase and fear-fed imagination. Much will be done with the new Berlin-Bagdad bugaboo.

Already a threat to Great Britain is seen in the taking over of Austria's "Danubian fleet" and Chancellor Hitler's plans for creating a German "war fleet" on the Danube. Austria's fleet consists of one "watchboat" with a cannon and six motorboats armed with machine guns. And already the headlines talk of "turning the British Navy's flank." What submarines and other craft might do if built and if able to get down the Danube, through the Black Sea and into the Mediterranean without being bombed might well be left to the calculations of naval experts. But so long as civilians enjoy being scared it won't.

Nor will the small fact that the German Navy is limited to 35 per cent that of Britain interfere with new nightmares. But the practical value of a German fleet on the Danube will be chiefly in extending visible evidence of German power through all the countries that touch the great river. The real flanking of Britain will be the extension of German economic dominion through the Danube region. That may be slightly assisted by a war fleet, but it will depend much more on real skill and service in trade. The project for a Berlin-Bagdad air line with passenger service is probably more important than naval plans—except for the manufacture of nightmares.

The Berengaria Bows Out

IT WAS bound to have happened soon—the withdrawal from transatlantic service of the Berengaria. For, of late, her beams have creaked a great deal through the long nights at sea and many of her fittings were shabby and inadequate. There were passengers who insisted that she rolled even in harbor. Now, following a series of mysterious outbreaks of fire on board, the Berengaria hastily takes one last bow before the curtain and unceremoniously retires to the ship-breakers. Whereupon her host of friends are curiously moved.

The Berengaria had a distinct and an engaging personality. All ships have personalities, in a manner of speaking, but that of the Berengaria was like a kind, cheerful, bland person in middle years who has seen the world and has become tolerant of the foibles of humankind. Going aboard, one felt an indefinable sense of warmth and welcome. There are ships popular and ships unpopular, and the Berengaria was among the favorites.

Originally a German ship, the Imperator, she fell to Britain as a reparations prize. And all through the years of her Cunard-White Star service she clung to certain of her German signs and slogans. No one minded. No one from royalty down to the humblest of her passengers whose name was legion. One salutes the Berengaria on her honorable retirement; one sighs just once as newer and smarter ships move along her accustomed ways.

Who Shall Guard the Schools?

A BURNING of books in the Athens of America—this is the phantasmagoria suggested by a recent oration from the lips of the man who now presides over Boston's Acropolis, Beacon Hill.

No doubt Governor Hurley would hesitate to order such an undemocratic spectacle. But his speech to the Holy Name Society, in which he demanded a recombing of public-school textbooks for communistic teachings, will warn most Americans not so much of red poison in schoolbooks, but of the un-American attitude of some groups who would exercise more than their share of influence to restrict liberty of thought and word.

Such an address more tactfully could have been directed to all Americans. But with Governor Hurley feeling, as he said, that "as a spiritual force, Protestantism in this country is dead," he could of course call only on adherents of the Roman Catholic faith to set standards for public school education in Boston. Boston's schoolbooks already are under close scrutiny for references which may be interpreted as communistic. Therefore, the statement of Joseph Lee, Jr., of the Boston School Committee, is significant:

> I have just been going over our history textbooks in the last two weeks and have a report on one-third of them. Invariably they show predisposition and prejudice in favor of our magnates of industry, even the worst of them, and give very short and usually not sympathetic mention to our labor unions.

No one who cherishes the "American dream" can remain uninterested in the fact that in Boston a Massachusetts Governor of Roman Catholic faith has encouraged Roman Catholics to assume charge of public school instruction. Boston is a noted Roman Catholic stronghold in the United States. But according to the last church census, Catholics in the city were in a minority, and in any case under the American system others would be entitled to a public school system free from sectarian influence.

If they, too, could be persuaded of the existence of subversive teachings in the public schools, a civic movement to stamp them out would be in order. But if Mr. Hurley's speech is an index to the attitude of groups now interested in censoring school textbooks, the majority of Boston residents are to be labeled by those groups as unfit to have a voice in the matter. Americans the country over must seriously question any group's attempt to set itself up as the only worthy guardian of American institutions.

A Big Bill to Collect

FEDERAL, State, and local governments are spending $500,000,000 a year on medical care of those who cannot afford hospital and doctor bills.

This is the estimate of Dr. Michael Davis, writing in the New England Journal of Medicine.

Before taxpayers—who pay this $500,000,000 annual bill—grow enthusiastic over the proposal of a minority of physicians and a group of officials at Washington to convert the practice of medicine into a Federal function, they might consider the possibility that this bill might be doubled or even increased ten times.

It is inconceivable in the present state of economic affairs that either employers or employees will entertain the suggestion of taxing themselves to support a nation-wide medical bureaucracy.

Question—No Answer

Book News of the Day

IN HIS latest novel, GREAT ARGUMENT (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50), Philip Gibbs has produced a masterly piece of reporting about British thought and world conditions in 1935-6. He has not shown a track through the jungle of international discord. Probably that would be too much to expect even of the man whom his publishers call the "best-informed and completely trusted journalist in Europe today." Yet this long-time champion of the League of Nations and believer in the power of good will has a public who will turn to his book in the hope of finding some clear-charted way.

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That is just what his Edward Jesson, Labor Member of Parliament, was looking for in "Great Argument," and did not find. The account of Jesson's quest gives at least a lucid statement of England's problem, and the problem of democratic governments generally, at the time of Il Duce's expedition against Abyssinia. The rapidity with which history has been made since that time gives an ex post facto atmosphere to the discussions filling the book; but that does not impair it as a revelation of the dilemma that conscientious people have been in during the last two or three years.

The men and women in "Great Argument" represent all shades of British thought, from the by no means academic Communism of Jesson's son Robin to the black-shirtism of Roy Charrington's uncle, who had been a lieutenant-commander in the navy. In between are pacifists, liberals, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Eden, double-dyed Tories like Roy's mother, ex-service men, down-and-outers, and the great British public, 90 per cent of whom at that time, says Sir Philip Gibbs, had a mystical faith in the covenant of the League of Nations but were mostly like the young London policeman whose idea of something to worry about was domestic troubles.

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Jesson wore himself to a scarecrow thinking about far different things. He believed in the League, he was devoted to the cause of peace, but when Mussolini defied the League by ordering the attack on Ethiopia, Jesson was honest enough to see that enforcing economic sanctions might mean war. He was an idealist whose whole life had been devoted to teaching the lesson of war's complete waste and stupidity, yet he realized that attempts to stop war might lead to war. He could not agree with the Left wing of the party which abhorred all war except a class war. He could not hold with the huge rearmament policy of the government, a policy which he saw led to war-mindedness. He was too moderate for the radicals, too idealistic for the conservatives, too determined to sift things to the bottom for anybody's comfort. For page after page Jesson, his co-workers, and his opponents discuss and argue. At the very end Jesson is looking for "some kind of bridge with Germany." W. K. R.

Too Much Overflow

City of the Rocks

THE steamer has anchored off the harbor entrance at daylight. Your eyes widen in wonder as you come on deck. For confident as you may be that you have well-nigh exhausted the world's possibilities in your search for the illusive "something different," here at last it really is.

Two lofty promontories, rocks blackened by the blazing sun of centuries, enclose a tiny bay. Behind a bit of beach and a long stone quay rise more rocks. About them wherever a foothold is possible are houses, sometimes of stone, more often simply of sun-baked clay. And among the clefts and crannies of the rocky hillsides are the "streets" of Muskat.

The only level space is the quayside and a few rods back from it, where the ground was cleared by the Portuguese colonizers four hundred years ago. In the heyday of their far-flung empire they held this strange corner of the world, and holding it commanded the entrance to the Persian Gulf. On either side the harbor entrance, perched high atop the black promontories, you note the crumbling remains of their primitive fortifications.

His Highness, the Sultan of Oman, rules here, more or less under British protection, and there is a British Consular Agent. Few other Europeans live in Muskat except missionaries, some of them American, and the hinterland is practically a closed region. You hear strange vague rumors of it and its curious life, also of the daring penetration into it of half a dozen white men from time to time through many years.

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But Muskat itself is readily accessible by the occasional mail-boat from Bombay and now and then by a far-roaming freighter. Only by these can the people of this rainless coast obtain their barest necessities for there is little or no soil here in which to plant and no moisture to encourage growth. Nor touch of green except here and there among the rocks, subsisting on no one can say what, a rare stunted palm tree.

At one period long ago Muskat was a subsidiary of distant Zanzibar and most of its people today are African blacks. They come off to our steamer in lighters, extraordinary physical specimens, looking up at us with broad and friendly grins.

Back in a pleasant little house perched atop one of the rocky hillocks I come upon an American missionary. Long I listen to his tales of this strange place and its people and of his occasional overland journeys, up and down the coast of Oman and sometimes several days by muleback into the interior. One curious story of a single white survivor of a vessel wrecked on the wild coast west of Muskat a quarter of a century ago still persists here and the missionaries themselves, though unable to establish its veracity fully, yet generally accept it.

The survivor was a young man and he fell into the hands of a band of roving Arabs from the interior. It is said that they treated him kindly, received him into the tribe, honored him, and in the course of time made him their chief, the first white man they had ever encountered. At long intervals this tribe is heard of in Muskat, though hundreds of miles distant in the little-known interior, and it is understood that the "white chief" is all-powerful and without desire to leave if he were able.

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As I linger at the home of the kindly missionaries, enthralled by their tales of a stranger place and a more exotic life than I have ever before come upon, there is a long and loud blast from the harbor. The extraordinary energy of the powerful Zanzibar blacks has completed the loading process hours sooner than was anticipated. I am being summoned peremptorily aboard.

My hosts call a little black boy to guide me through the intricacies of Muskat's labyrinth of narrow ways or I should become hopelessly bewildered long ere attaining the harbor. Here on a bit of beach are drawn up the fishing-craft of the townsfolk, primitive dhows in which is carried on Muskat's sole industry. A couple of brawny blacks truly statuesque in their physique embark me in their dhow and navigate it skillfully to the ship's side in a couple of swiftly-made tacks against the breeze down the Persian Gulf. Then, as we draw away, they, with twenty other natives old and young, go overside like the dart of a porpoise to follow deep into the limpid sea the fall of the coppers we toss from the rail high above. And unfailingly each is recovered, the finder breaking the surface with it between his gleaming teeth to wave an arm toward us in thanks and farewell as we steam away toward the distant Indian coast.

MARC T. GREENE

North . . South . . East . . West

Political Casualties

By Frank L. Perrin

WITHOUT adding to the volume of exposition and discussion touching the controversy which has led to the more or less summary dismissal by the President of the Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, it is interesting to appraise the event in the light of political history. Viewing contemplatively the long list of casualties in the lines of political offensive and defensive volunteers one is inclined to the conviction that it is a brave or desperate man who willingly exposes himself to the hazards which beset the path of a public servant who becomes the puppet or pawn of a political spoilsman of whatever party or faction.

There is something definitely wrong or out of joint in any system of government if approval is given, or demanded, when, without public inquiry or the formal trial of charges regularly made, the career and reputation of a public servant are sacrificed upon the altar of selfishness, or because of the possible desire to shield those who continue to bask in the favor of one in superior authority. The appeal is not that insubordination be encouraged or that inefficiency be condoned. These may reasonably justify a resort to arbitrary action. An army of civilians enlisted in a worthy cause, like an army of soldiers under military discipline, must march as a unit, always observing the word of command and complying with the manual of arms.

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But in neither army does the commander-in-chief presume, if he himself is governed by accepted rules, to order the summary execution, demotion, or dismissal of an offender without trial and conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction. Lynch law, the firing squad at dawn, imprisonment in secret or secluded concentration camps without formal commitment, are the resort of those who seek to rule through fear or a display of superior force. Such practices do not conform to the code approved by those who profess to have been nurtured in the school of democracy.

Sometime, and perhaps soon, it will be realized, and admitted, by a vast number of American men and women who are persuaded to believe that they could direct local, state, and national affairs better and more wisely than those in authority that they have shunned the glare of the spotlight because of the dangers others have endured and the political fate others have suffered. Truly "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." One tempted to go forth like David with his sling pauses when he realizes that there is no one in command who will even offer to equip him with protective armor. And the political volunteer, even though he possesses the courage of a David, knows all too well that through the connivance or because of the whim of his superior officer he may be penalized, not for his mistakes or his failure in the face of danger, but because of his courage and his progress.

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The pages of history since the dawn of civilization are filled with records which confirm even the most courageous in the realization that the standards of justice and equity which mankind sets up at its convenience, only to revise, rewrite, and interpret them to justify a prevailing mood or policy, are not the true standards of life.

The need is not to rebuild or re-enforce the foundations of democratic government in the United States or elsewhere. The need now, as always, is to see to it that the superstructure, the machinery and equipment necessary for the functioning of democracy are of sound materials, and that the whole is supervised and kept intact. One careless or lawless action, condoned and excused, is like a tiny hole in the dam of a great reservoir. Unless closed it may threaten a dire calamity.

Defense against such a peril, actual or imaginary, resides now, as it is hoped it will always reside, in the ballot boxes through which a free people speak. It is by use of the ballot that the integrity and inviolability of the courts can be preserved. By their own motion these tribunals may be obliged, in an emergency, to act in the capacity of court-martial.

The Wide Horizon

In Defense of Parole

By John Bond

THE part that overcrowded prisons play in the perpetuation of criminal tendencies and the further breakdown of the character of inmates is often overlooked. Yet few problems confronting prison administrators in the United States today loom more seriously.

The purpose of modern penal institutions is to rehabilitate; yet the process of salvaging human lives is impeded by conditions which prevent the proper use of proven rehabilitory methods. Overcrowding makes the classification and segregation of prisoners—a measure generally recognized as necessary if reform is to take place—almost impossible. In most instances it results in unsanitary and unwholesome living conditions, neither of which are conducive to good morale. That such conditions make for unrest, resentment, and sometimes rebellion among prisoners is attested by the recent attempted break at the Massachusetts State Reformatory at Concord.

The ideal solution would be to see crime reduced to such an extent that fewer commitals would result in automatic reduction of the prison population. Since efforts in that direction do not produce results drastic enough to make much difference in the prisons, it is obvious that something more is needed.

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A prominent official in the correctional department of an eastern state told this writer recently, referring to the disturbance at Concord, that an intelligent and normal use of parole would do more to relieve the present untoward situation than any other single thing. The wave of degenerate crimes in the United States and the attendant unfavorable publicity given parole, although it is reasonably certain that but a small percentage of the crimes were committed by parolees, has resulted in a more stringent attitude on the part of state parole boards. Paroles in Massachusetts, for example, have been cut to the bone.

The possibility of parole is one of the best incentives to good conduct by prisoners. To deprive them of it or make it very remote does not help the "good" prisoner and does much to make him "bad." General denunciations of parole and lurid pictures of degenerate and vicious men turned loose via parole that are painted by the sensational press blind the public to the good features of a properly administered system.

Parole should never be confused with pardon. A pardoned prisoner, like a discharged one, leaves the institution with no strings on him whatever. He is a free man. He may go where he likes, live where he likes, and can be reapprehended only by arrest, trial, and conviction. A paroled prisoner, on the other hand, is not considered as having completed his sentence. Parole is an extension of punishment under more normal conditions than prevail in prison. The parolee must have employment before he can be released, he must live in a place approved by the parole board, he must not leave the state, and he must report at regular intervals to his parole officer. The slightest infraction of the conditions of his parole and he may be brought back to prison without trial and made to complete his sentence.

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Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction for Massachusetts, told me recently that the most dangerous man society has to contend with is the discharged convict who, made to serve his maximum sentence, returns to the outside without supervision, embittered and wrathful toward a society which has made him pay the full penalty.

Here is the recidivist, the man who becomes the second, third, and fourth offender. Undoubtedly many men who are forced to serve their full term could not have been safely released before then nor are they "safely" released when their term expires. It has been said that John Dillinger's undisciplined career can be directly traced to parole. Not the use of parole—but the failure to use it which resulted in bitterness and hate and eventually a warped mentality. Unquestionably men have been saved from hopeless careers in crime by the intelligent application of parole which removes them from the abnormal atmosphere of prison and helps them find a proper place in society.

Sanford Bates, former Director of Federal Prisons, summed up the arguments for parole in his book "Prisons and Beyond" as follows:

"It gives to the public the added protection of a supervised release.

"It offers an incentive for good behavior.

"It sends the prisoner out of prison under an obligation rather than with a score to settle.

"It permits the time of release to be fixed at a favorable occasion.

"It acts as a bridge between the abnormal environment of the prison and life in the community.

"It saves expense.

"It gives opportunity to correct mistakes and reduce excessive sentences."

The man on the street often has the impression that most crimes are committed by parolees. These figures from the United States Bureau of Census, based on reports from eighteen states, may prove surprising. In 1931 there were 35,327 on parole. Of these, 980 committed new crimes and were remanded to prison—only 2.8 per cent defaulters. Certainly the high crime rate in the United States cannot be laid at the door of a parole system with such a record of success.